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THINGS OLD AND NEW

FROM

RUTHERFORD.

EDITED BY

MRS. M. G. RIGGS.

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"Commend to the keeping of the Truth whatever the Truth hath given thee, and thou shalt lose nothing."—

Confessions of St. Augustine.

TO THE RECTOR, WARDENS AND VESTRY

OF GRACE CHURCH,

THIS LITTLE BOOK—A SOUVENIR OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH—

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THE EDITOR.

Table of Contents.

Land Patents and Early Settlers, ... 7
The Old Schuyler Copper Mine, ... 12
Some Old Deeds, ... 14
Old Houses and Roads, ... 16
Long Ago and Later, ... 18
The Schuyler Mansion, and Extract from an Old Letter, ... 21
John Rutherfurd, ... 23
Reminiscences, ... 24
The Meadows, ... 28
Extract of Letter from Mr. F. W. Tomkins, ... 30
Rutherford in '62, ... 31
Rutherford in '67, ... 34
Rutherford in '71, ... 36
East Rutherford, ... 38
Slavery in New Jersey, ... 40
Sermon on 25th Anniversary of Grace Church, ... 43
Historical Sketch of Presbyterian Church, ... 50
Historical Sketch of Baptist Church, ... 52
Historical Sketch of Methodist Church, ... 53
Historical Sketch of Congregational Church, ... 54
Historical Sketch of Unitarian Church, ... 55
Lyndhurst Presbyterian Chapel, ... 56
Emmanuel Chapel, ... 57
Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, East Rutherford, ... 58
Union Club, ... 59
Royal Arcanum, ... 60
Knights of Pythias, ... 61
Odd Fellows, ... 62
Masons, ... 63
Gershom Mott Post, G. A. R., ... 63
Company L, N. G., ... 64
Names of Borough and Streets, ... 65
Some Interesting Places, ... 67
Rutherford Fire Department, ... 67
Geography, etc., ... 68
Woman's Reading Club, ... 69
Rutherford Mutual Building and Loan Association, ... 71
Letter from Frank Stockton, ... 71
Free Public Library, ... 72
Wild Flowers of Rutherford, ... 74
In Memoriam, F. W. Tomkins, ... 75
Hymn for the Coming New Year, ... 76

Preface.

THIS little book does not pretend to be a history, or even the outlines of a history of Rutherford. Most of the subjects touched upon have been suggested by questions often heard from people interested in our beautiful town, which apparently no man could answer. The search once commenced, with regard to the first settlers and their manner of life here—the geological formation of the mysterious meadows, the first organization of churches, public schools, etc., became so interesting—so almost fascinating, that it is no more than just to allow the public to share in the pleasure of at least a portion of the results. The little volume also serves in one way to mark the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the opening of Grace Church for public worship. It is not an imposing souvenir, but it includes the Anniversary sermon of our Rector, the Rev. HENRY M. LADD, and as this contains the history of the church from its beginning, the book will be a most desirable possession to all who are interested in the church's origin and growth. The brief historical sketches of the other churches in town, chiefly given by the different pastors, will show to a very interesting extent quite a complete account of the religious growth of the place, while intellectual progress and social advancement are indicated by

the various other statements made. It is hoped that the facts presented here especially with regard to the more distant past, will stimulate a desire for farther investigation, as there are still vast unexplored fields where those who seek diligently will be generously rewarded. The editor wishes most cordially and heartily to thank all those who have with such promptness and friendly interest acceded to requests for contributions. The kindness manifested in such full measure would have made a much more difficult task seem light and pleasant. If the perusal of the little "brochure" yields as much pleasure as the collecting and arranging of its contents have given, then indeed will the work not have been in vain.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn ;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn.
—*Matthew Prior.*

LAND PATENTS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

HENRY H. COPELAND.

THE land comprised within the territorial limits of Rutherford formed parts of two large grants of land, known as patents, the part south of Union Avenue being embraced within the limits of the Kingsland Patent, while the part north of Union Avenue was a portion of the Berry Patent. The Kingsland Patent bears date March 26, 1669, and was issued by John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret to William Sanford, of the island of Barbadoes, in trust for Nathaniel Kingsland, of the same island, and conveyed the land lying between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers to a spring and brook. This included about 15,000 acres, and was upon the condition that he should settle six or eight farms within three years and pay twenty pounds sterling annually.

On July 20, 1669, William Sanford purchased from the Indians the same property, for 170 fathoms of black wampum, 200 fathoms of white wampum, 19 watch coats, 16 guns, 60 double hands of powder, 10 pair breeches, 60 knives, 67 bars of lead, 1 anker of brandy, 3 half vats of beer, 11 blankets, 30 axes and 20 hoes. The tribe with whom this deal was consummated was the Minisi (wolf)

tribe of the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) Nation. On May 21, 1673, the Governor and Council of East Jersey confirmed the previous deeds by a patent and granted to Nathaniel Kingsland the title of Major.

John Berry, who also came from the island of Barbadoes, secured his patent in 1670, which extended northward from Sanford's six miles in the country. The homestead still remains in the possession of one of the descendants.

Nathaniel Kingsland, who owned all of the territory in this county south of Union Avenue, was a resident of the island of Barbadoes, and the property was purchased and residence built for him by William Sandford, as narrated above. It is not known definitely whether he lived on his plantation or not, but his nephew, Isaac Kingsland, and his sons John and Nathaniel, are known to have lived here. Isaac Kingsland was a man of considerable prominence, being a Deputy in the General Legislature from 1684 to 1692 and one of the Commissioners appointed in 1682 for the establishment of roads, bridges and ferries throughout the province. The Kingsland family has furnished a number of prominent men not only to this county and State, but also to other States.

Nathaniel Kingsland disposed of that portion of his property which includes the present Borough of Rutherford in two parcels.

The part extending from Union avenue to Highland Cross and the same lines extended between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers he sold to Bartholomew Feurt, and the remainder to Elias Boudinot, whose son was the Treasurer of the Continental Congress and a member of the first Congress of the United States. Bartholomew Feurt sold the western part of his land to Walling Van Winkle and the eastern part to John and William Stagg. William Stagg disposed of his property to Christopher Van Northstrand and John Stagg sold his property to Peter Kip in 1741. Part of this property still remains in the possession of the Kip family.

Elias Boudinot sold the part of his property extending from Highland Cross to Woodland Avenue and from river to river to Jan

(John) Jurianse (son of Juria or Jerry). A large portion of this property still remains in the possession of the Yereance family, whose ancestor he was. The remainder of his property, included within the limits of Rutherford, he sold to Harport Garrabrantse.

In this connection some explanation of the nomenclature of the Dutch should be given. It was a custom long in vogue among the Dutch to designate the children by the using zoon, sen, se or son as an affix to the paternal Christian name. Thus Jan Jurianse means John whose father is Juria. His son Juria was called Juria Jansen or Johnson. In like manner Walling Jacobson Van Winkle appears to have been called by the name of Walling Jacobson, his son by the name of Jacob Wallingse and his grandson by the name of John Jacobson.

The family name of the Yereances (or Jurianses) is Van Riper.

There are comparatively few of those of Dutch descent in this section who have maintained as a family name this style of nomenclature. The Jacobson, Paulison and Garretson families are, however, examples. The use of the paternal Christian name as a middle name is, however, still continued to this day among those of Holland descent. This style of naming is responsible for such names as Peter Peter Kip, James James Brinkerhoff and John John Yereance.

Another style of names are those given to persons to denote the particular trades they were employed in. These names were mainly given to the families before emigrating from Holland. They comprise such names as Brouwer, Schoonmaker, Schuyler, Dykeman and Koster.

The more common designation is derived from the town or place they emigrated from, such as Van Winkle, Van Reiper, Brinkerhoff.

William Sandford, who in 1670 made the original purchases for Nathaniel Kingsland from Lord Berkley and Sir George Cartaret and also from the Indians, was an Englishman from the island of Barbadoes, also frequently called Little England.

He built for Mr. Kingsland a house and established a farm believed to have been on Union avenue, in which he lived for a number of years, and received for his services one-third of the land which was granted by the patent.

Under the system common at that time, large landed proprietors had conferred upon them military titles. Thus Nathaniel Kingsland received the title of Major and William Sandford the title of Captain.

Mr. Sandford was one of the most prominent men in the province, as is shown by the high offices which he held. He was appointed President of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on June 13, 1673, and on November 5, 1675, was made one of the seven members of the Kings Council of New Jersey, in which position he served continuously from 1671 to 1684. He was one of the nine commissioners appointed by the Council and Deputies to make the treaty with the Indians at Piscataqua on May 27, 1679, and acted with such Commission in passing the act prohibiting the sale of strong drink to the Indians. In 1682 he, together with Isaac Kingsland and John Berry, were instrumental in securing the passage of the act for the making of highways and the establishment of bridges and ferries. Owing to some litigation between himself and John Berry, they also secured the passage of an act in 1688 establishing pounds in the plantations of New Barbadoes (which includes the present Rutherford) and Hackensack.

He died in 1692 and requested to be buried on his own plantation. He asked his friends "to assist and favor the concerns of a poor ignorant widow and five innocent children with their best advice, help and council, to preserve them from those vultures and harpies which prays on the carkasses of widdows and fatten with the blood of orphans."

His children were Ardinah, who married Richard Berry, constable of New Barbadoes and son of John Berry ; Peregrine, who married Fytje, daughter of Enoch Michielse Vreeland ; William, who in 1705 became a Justice of the Supreme Court ; Elizabeth, who married Captain James Davis, and Grace.

John Berry was also one of the early settlers, and is believed to have resided in the house now owned by Mr. Peter H. Kip. He obtained his patent on July 20, 1670. This covered a large tract of

land of fully 2000 acres, and extended from Union avenue northward beyond Hackensack. He was by birth an Englishman and resided, prior to his coming to this county, in the island of Barbadoes. He owned also considerable property in the town of Bergen, his house there being taken for the "prison for the province" on July 19, 1673, at which time he is believed to have removed to his house on what is now Union avenue. He was made a member of the King's Council of the province on November 5, 1675. This council formed a part of the General Assembly, which consisted of the Governor, the Council of seven members, or one from each county, and the Deputies or Representatives having fourteen members, or two members from each of the seven counties. He was Acting Governor from 1672 to 1674. Mr. Berry was also one of the Commissioners appointed in 1682 for the laying out of roads, bridges and ferries.

On February 16, 1677, Mr. Berry was made one of the judges and President of the County Court.

Mr. Berry gave the land for the erection of the church at Hackensack in 1696. The original deed is now in the archives of the church. The consideration is stated to be "that the inhabitants of Hackensack, New Barbadoes and Acquackenonck (now Passaic) are intended to build a church." This church was the only church in this section until 1706, when the church at Acquackanonk was completed. The records of both churches were, however, kept at Hackensack until 1726.

John Berry sold the western part of his property lying in Rutherford and East Rutherford on March 26, 1687, to Walling Jacobs Van Winkle, from whom the Van Winkle family in this section are descended, and who still own a large portion of the property, and the eastern part to Garret Van Vorst and Margaret Stagg. This division line began at Union avenue, at a point about 100 feet east

of Riverside avenue, and extended to the Paterson Plank Road. This line has since been maintained as a division line, a period of over 200 years. The Stagg property passed in 1742 into the possession of the Vreeland family, in which family parts of it still remain. The Van Vorst tract was divided by Garret Van Vorst between his two sons, Walling and Cornelius, Walling taking the part adjoining Union avenue and Cornelius the northeasterly part. Cornelius sold his share to R. J. Van Horn, who sold to J. S. Banta, and he in turn conveyed to Isaac Ackerman, in which family it remained a long time.

There are no descendants of any of these families now living here.

Walling's share passed in 1785 into the possession of Peter Kip, and it remained in the Kip family or in one of the collateral branches for about one hundred years.

"Proprieties our silken bards environ,
He who would be the tongue of this broad land
Must string his harp with cords of sturdy iron,
And strike it with a toil-embrowned hand."

—*Lowell.*

THE OLD SCHUYLER COPPER MINE.

T. N. GLOVER.

About three miles below Rutherford, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Hackensack meadows, is situated the Schuyler copper mine. Bishop says it was the most famous one in the colonies, though as we use the term it was never much of a mine.

Yet it was a factor in causing the Revolutionary War. England prohibited manufacturing in this country, hence the crude ore was sent direct to Bristol, Eng., where it commanded forty pounds ($200) per ton. That market being somewhat limited, Mr. Schuyler sent a cargo to Holland, and Parliament immediately made copper an enumerated article in order to control it. So great a reputation had this mine that many persons applied to the crown for permission to open mines, and one company of speculators offered $100,000 for the property on which the Schuyler mine was situated, and was refused.

It was never very difficult to work, except that it would easily fill with water. The native rock is sandstone, into which has been injected trap. Several ores exist there, and the analysis of an unusually pure specimen shows eighty-two per cent. red oxide of

copper, and an average piece produces sixty or seventy per cent. This was the main ore shipped. I have found a few small, though fine, specimens of hydrous silicate of copper, also azurite. Malachite abounds, and gold and silver exist in small quantities. In the days of its greatest activity the shaft probably was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet deep, but in later days it reached to two hundred and twelve feet. A level went off at a hundred and fifty feet.

Here was erected the first steam engine in America west of the Hudson River and the third on the continent. It was a Newcommen engine—such a one as is used in Cornwall, Eng, at this day—and, according to Dr. Franklin, cost one thousand pounds. It was erected in 1755 and abandoned in 1773. It was not entered at the Custom House when brought here, because the laws of England forbade the exportation of machinery and workmen, nor was its coming generally known, because public curiosity would have delayed the work of putting it up. As it was, people came from far and near to see it work, spending sometimes days on the way, and one man frankly declared in his diary, "It was too great for my poor brain to comprehend."

Mr. Hornblower, who later married into the Schuyler family, came here from England with it and was compelled to design the engine house and provide the building materials, so that a year and a half elapsed before it was in working order. The boiler was in the shape of a dome eight or ten feet high, above which rose a cylinder flange, and still higher was a water tank. The piston moved ten or twelve times a minute, and lifted possibly eight hogsheads of water at a stroke. It pumped from a hundred foot level. Three men were required to work it, and it wasted far more steam than it used. A part of the old cylinder was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial, and is still in that city. This mine was

called "The Schuyler Mine" because it was owned and operated by a member of the Schuyler family, of Albany, who lived near Belleville. Tradition says that it was discovered in 1715. We know that before 1731 Mr. Schuyler had sent to Bristol, Eng, 1386 tons of ore, which required some time with their facilities. It was probably an old Indian mine or quarry, for some of the Indians used copper tools, like those found at a later date in the Lake Superior mines. One story has it that a negro slave, while plowing, found a greenish rock of great weight, which upon analysis proved to be excellent copper ore. Wishing to reward him, Mr. Schuyler offered him three things of his own choosing. He chose first always to live with Mr. Schuyler; secondly, that he might always have all the tobacco that he wanted; thirdly, that he might have a green dressing gown with brass buttons just like the one his master wore. When asked if he wanted anything more, he answered, "Yes; just a little more tobacco."

"There are no fools so troublesome as those that have brains."
—*La Rochfoucauld.*

OLD PAPERS.

Through the politeness of Mr. Arthur W. Van Winkle we have been permitted to examine many remarkably interesting old papers and documents. From some ancient deeds we make the following extracts, which we copy "verbatim et literatim." The Jacob Wallingsen Van Winkle mentioned in the first is the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Arthur W. Van Winkle:

"This Indenture, made the twenty Eighth day of February, in the Sixth yeare of the Reigne of our now Sovereign Lady Ann, by the Grace of God over England &c. Queen anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred and seven Between Bartholomew Feurt of the Citty of New York Merch[t] and Magdilane his wife testified by her being a party to and Ensealing and Delivery of these presents of the one part and Jacob Wallingsen Van Winkle of the county of Essex in the province of New Jersey, Yeoman, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Bartholomew Feurt for and in Consideration of five pounds Current money of the province afores[d] and a certain greater and more valuable Consideration and Greater Sum of money by the s[d] Jacob Walingsen Van Wincle, in hand at and before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents, to the s[d] Bartholimew Feurt, well and duly paid and Satisfied, the Receipt hereof is hereby acknowledged and himselfe therewith Satisfied Contented and Paid. &c &c And the hereby payment ensures every part of the premises with the

appurtenances for the benefit and behoofe of him the s'd Jacob, his heirs and assigns against the said Bartholimew Feurt, his wife, their heirs and assigns, and against all persons Clayming or pretending to Clayme any Estate Right title or Interest—of in or to the above bargained premises."

This document, written on parchment and in penmanship very bold and clear, in ink very slightly faded notwithstanding its nearly two hundred years, was signed by Bartholomew Feurt and Magdalen his wife, but could not be recorded here, as at that time there was no clerk's office in the county. Later, however, the following endorsement appeared on it: "New Jersey, County Bergen, May 1st 1835. There appeared before me William Sip one of his Majesties Council for the Province of New Jersey with Gustavus Kingsland one of the Witnesses to the within who declared on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he saw the within named Bartholimew Feurt and Magdalina Feurt Sign Seal and deliver the Same as their voluntary act and Deed and that he had John Pinhorn sign as a witness, whereby I alow it may be recorded. signed

"Wm. Provoost."

Another indenture, made the 16th day of March, in the year 1684, "in the seven and thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second," between the Lords Proprietors of the province of East New Jersey of the one part and Hans Dedericks and twelve others of the other part, in which the party of the first part in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds in Sterling Money did grant bargain and sell to Hans Dedericks and twelve others their heirs and assigns a certain tract of land Situate Lying and Being upon the Passaic River in the County of Esex, called and known by the name of Acquackennonk, Beginning at the Northernmost bounds of the town of Newark and so running from the Lowermost part to the Uppermost part thereof as far as the steep Rocks or Mountains and from the said Lowermost parts along Passaick River

to the Great Falls thereof and so along the Steep Rocks and Mountains to the Uppermost of Newark Bounds, aforesaid as it is more plainly demonstrated by a Chart or Draught made by the late Surveyor Generall. together with all the rivers ponds Creeks Islands and also all Inlets, Bays, Swamps, marshes, meadows pastures. Fields, fences Woods, Underwoods, Fishings, Hawkings, Huntings, Fowlings, and all other appurtenances whatsoever thereunto appertaining and belonging, &c." And for all this Hans Dedericks and twelve others were to pay to the Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, in addition to the first payment of fifty pounds, the Chief or Quit Rent of fourteen pounds of Sterling money on every five and twentieth day of March forever after. The deed of portions of the cedar swamp near here and meadows and other land adjoining, from Helmugh Sip, Johannes Sip, Waling Van Winchel, for five shillings and other valuable considerations, begins thus: "This Indenture made the 18th day of January in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. anno que Domini, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight."

These papers conveyed the land of the present borough, besides much of the adjoining territory, though it would seem that the ideas and information of our "foregoers" were not always quite clear as to limits and boundaries.

The expense of recording a deed in Queen Anne's time is as follows, according to the memorandum on the back of the deed:

Recording Deed.....	£0	7s	6d
Acknowledging same.....	0	3s	0d
Drawing Acknowledgement.....	0	1s	0d
	£0	11s	6d

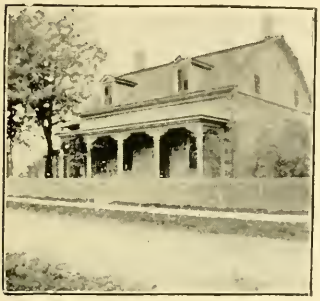
"I leave my soul to God, my body to the earth and my wealth to my nearest relatives."—*Michael Angelo's Will.*

OLD HOUSES AND ROADS.

HENRY H. COPELAND.

The oldest road in the county is Union avenue, having been established on the line between the Kingsland and Berry patents prior to 1672 and was known as early as 1671 as the Old Indian Trail. This road was called for a great number of years Boiling Springs Lane, owing to the location of the boiling springs, which afterwards gave their name to this section, by the side of the road.

In 1716 a road two rods wide was established to run from the northeast corner of Jacob Van Winkle's house to bounds of Jacob Van Nordstrands line. This road extended from about the line of the present Paterson Plank Road to Union avenue. In November of the next year the road was made four rods wide and extended to the Bellville bridge. This road is now known as Riverside avenue. The next oldest road is the Meadow road, known also by the names of Newark avenue and Hackensack street. This road was known as the road from Newark to Hackensack and for a long time was the only means of communication between those places. The portion of the road in Rutherford and East Rutherford was formerly very crooked, but through the efforts of the late Daniel Van Winkle the street was straightened.



For 150 years these three roads constituted the only highways in Rutherford, but in 1866 the Commissioners of Highways laid out Park avenue and in 1867 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the improvement of the street. Shortly afterwards Ridge road and Rutherfurd avenue were laid out and graded by act of the Legislature and gradually the remainder of the streets have been dedicated by the various land companies and private owners.

There are a number of houses in this section which antedate the beginning of this century, but any attempt to prove which is the oldest must be at this late period more or less guess work, since no record has ever been kept of the building of these houses and a number of them have either been rebuilt or altered so that little of the original building can be identified.

The old stone house on Newell avenue near the River road was occupied by Jan (John) Juryson or Jurianse. He purchased the property in 1711 and refers to the house in his will, dated 1753. The same will also refers to the house occupied by his son Juria on the Meadow road, which is probably the house now owned by Mr. Charles Noller. The house now owned by Mr. Kettell on Union avenue was formerly occupied by Jacob Van Northstrand or Van Nostrand. He purchased the property in 1716. The residence of Mr. Peter H. Kip on Union avenue was owned by Garret Van Vorst at the time of the making of his will in 1764, he having purchased the property prior to 1720. The will of Garret Van Vorst refers also to the house on Meadow road now occupied by Mrs. Miller.

In November, 1673, a suit was brought by Captain Sandford in behalf of Major Nathaniel Kingsland against Major John Berry for the recovery of certain hogs which had wandered from the premises of said Kingsland. In this action their dwellings are described as adjacent, and as at this time Union avenue was the only road in existence and there are but two ancient houses on this avenue, it is probable that the house now occupied by Mr. Kettell was the Kingsland house and the residence of Mr. Peter H. Kip was the Berry house.

The house on Meadow road, in East Rutherford, known as the Outwater Homestead, was built prior to 1750 and was occupied by Cornelius Van Vorst. The will of Margaret Stagg, dated in 1698, refers to her two houses, one of which was situated on Hackensack street, between the Paterson Plank road and Hoboken street, and the other is either the Poillon house or one occupying a site very close to it. There are several other houses on the Meadow road which were undoubtedly built prior to 1800, as it is definitely known that members of the Yereance and Van Riper families lived there prior to that period.

" He that good thinketh, good may do,
And God will bless him thereunto,
For when was ever a good deed wrought
Without a beginning of good thought ?"

LONG AGO AND LATER.

GARRABRANT R. ALYEA.

Between fifty and seventy-five years ago the strip of land lying between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers was called New Barbadoes Neck. There were but two school houses between Hackensack and the Bellville Turnpike, a distance of eight miles—one situated

on the hill above what is now called Carlstadt, the other on the River Road, a short distance north of the North Bellville bridge. In these all the children in this region, numbering not more than eighty, were accommodated. It was not thought a difficult task for even the smallest to walk four miles, and only in stormy weather was it deemed necessary to take them to and from school. The Dutch, who had settled in this section, were as a rule honest, conscientious and religious, and, with the qualities of industry and frugality, they rarely failed to prosper in their undertakings. The boys were brought up to assist in outdoor work, the girls to do what was required indoors. From the flax and wool raised by the father and sons the mother and daughters spun the thread and yarn and wove the cloth to be framed into garments. No girl was considered a suitable candidate for matrimony until she could sew, spin, bake and do all other things considered necessary to housewifery at that time. The servants were slaves and their children, who had been liberated or who were to remain slaves until they arrived at the age of twenty-five, in accordance with the slave act of New Jersey. The Holland language was spoken more than English, the old people and slaves being in many cases unable to speak English well enough to make its use of much advantage to them. The men invariably wore their hats at table, grace being always said by the oldest, the men removing their hats, placing them before their faces and replacing them after grace had been said. The evenings were spent in the study of lessons, the eating of nuts and apples, a game of "fox and geese" played with red and white grains of corn, the singing of nursery rhymes, and the whole to close with "Now I lay me," and away to bed, to rise at the first call the following morning. All this was in the Dutch language. The Lord's Prayer and a nursery rhyme,

found below, will give the reader an idea of the language of the Holland Dutch :

> Ouse Vader die in de Hemelen zijt, uwen naem werde geheyleght, uw Koninckrijcke kome uwen welle geschiede, gelijck in den Hemel alsoo oock op der aerden. Ous dagelicks broodt geeft ous heden. En vergeeft ous ouse schulden gelijck oock wy vergeben ouse schuldenaren. Eude enleyt ous niet in versoccking maer verlost ous van den boosen. Waut uw ist het Koninckrijcke eude de nacht, eude de heerlickheyt in der eenwigheyt. Amen.

> Sinte Claus myn goden vriend,
> Ik heb uw altyd wael gediend ;
> Als gy my nu wilt geben,
> Fal ik uw dienen al myn leven.

A free translation of the above would be :

> Saint Nicholas, my dear good friend,
> To serve you has ever been my end ;
> If something you me now will give,
> Serve you I will, long as I live.

With environment and teachings such as these, the children could not be other than robust, orderly and tractable, and it was not difficult for the teacher to maintain the discipline that was the outgrowth of proper training at home. The district, then called Boiling Springs, about the year 1850 built a schoolhouse on the east side of the Meadow Road, a quarter of a mile south of the present Rutherford depot, large enough to seat fifty pupils. It was furnished with a teacher's desk and chair, a wood stove in the centre, around which was placed a row of benches without backs for the small children, and a row of desks ranged along the walls, with benches also for seats, over which the larger pupil was obliged to step before seating himself with his back to the teacher. The teachers of this new school were respectively George Brinkerhoff, J. P. Jones, E. Vreeland, a Mr. Gow, George Parsell and G. R. Alyea. Before any person would be allowed to teach, he was required to procure a license from the Town Superintendent, who, together with the trustees of the district, constituted the Examining Board. The examination generally took place at the schoolhouse, where the necessary conveniences were supposed to be had, and, as the applicant was often the only one thoroughly master of the situation, it may be of interest to the reader to describe a teacher's examination of that time. At 8 o'clock in the evening the candidate, with the books from which he wished to be examined, presented himself at the

schoolhouse. The room was lighted by two or three tallow candles, which gave just light enough to disturb the ghosts of his apprehensions of success. With fear and trembling, the reading, writing, spelling, &c., were usually satisfactorily accomplished. The arithmetic, supposed to be the most difficult part of the examination, was left until last. The examples were worked out on a part of the wall painted black, and with a hickory whipstock the various steps were pointed out.

The school was supported by a charge of twelve shillings (or one dollar and a half) per scholar for the quarter, which was collected by the teacher from the parents, the balance being paid from funds received from the State, augmented by a small district tax. The salary was from twenty to thirty dollars per quarter of thirteen weeks, thirty dollars being considered a large salary and only paid to those having had considerable experience. The teacher could either spend a week or two with each family or could procure board somewhere near the school. The best board could be obtained for two and a half dollars per week. The school was kept open the entire year except two weeks in June.

In less than twenty years after the building of the Boiling Spring schoolhouse the population of Rutherford began to increase, and it was found necessary to build the Park Avenue school, and later we had not only this but the Sylvan Street and Union Avenue schools, with further demands, but as the purpose of this article is fulfilled in describing the school of the past, suffice it to say that, with the increase of scholars and schools, steam or furnace heat instead of the wood stove, with comfortable desks and chairs instead of benches, lamps or gas instead of candles, and the many other advantages of to-day, such as globes, charts, libraries and apparatus, the conclusion must be that greater knowledge and a nobler manhood and womanhood should be the result of the progress of the present time.

THE OLD SCHUYLER MANSION.

MRS. ARTHUR W. VAN WINKLE.

The Schuyler Mansion was built over two hundred years ago. The bricks were imported from Holland, the floors and staircases were of polished oak. Schuyler spent large sums in beautifying the estate. Balls and house parties were held in the old mansion, attended by New York and New Jersey belles and beaux, and sometimes the festivities were continued from two to three weeks at a time.

One of the Schuyler daughters married a Stuyvesant and the house became known as the Stuyvesant mansion, originally the main entrance was the one opposite Bellville bridge, but another gate was opened at the south-west end of the estate, Stuyvesant liked this entrance for it was high above the river; Woodruff, however, who owned the adjoining place claimed that the gate and stone wall encroached on his land, he fenced in the entrance and the quarrel was carried into the courts. Stuyvesant became disgusted with life in the country and went to live in New York city vowing that New Jersey should know him no more.

In 1870 the Stuyvesants sold "Fair Lawn" which at this time was only a part of the original Schuyler estate. The new owners added a tower and mansard roof to the fine old Colonial mansion but the original oak floors and beautiful staircase remain as does the main entrance hall 20 feet wide. The bookcases and wainscoting of the library which contain the bullet-holes made by the British soldiers during the Revolution, have been removed to the modern Schuyler residence at Newport.

[We are also indebted to Mrs. Van Winkle for the following extract from a very old letter written by one of the early settlers to a friend in England. Eastern New Jersey is described in this wise.]

"It is a country that provides all things for the support of man in a plentiful manner. I have travelled through most of the places that are settled and some that are not, and in every place I find this country very apt to answer the expectations of the diligent. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold; and peaches in such plenty that people took their carts a peach gathering. As for venison and fowls we have them in great plenty. There is some barren land as I suppose there is in most places in this world, and more woods than some would have on their land. Neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor bread be got with idleness, else it would be a brave country indeed."

In Colonial days this whole region was famous for its apples and peaches.

JOHN RUTHERFURD.

HENRY H. COPELAND.

JOHN RUTHERFURD, from whom this place derives its name, was the owner of a large estate, comprising the property afterwards owned by the Rutherfurd Park Association, John J. Pickering and others, a large amount of salt meadow lands and a large tract of land on the other side of the Passaic River. During his lifetime this property was known as Edgerston Manor, and was so named after the family seat in Scotland. The manor house was situated on the River Road south of Rutherfurd Avenue and during the life time of John Rutherfurd, was the scene of much hospitality and sheltered many distinguished visitors, among whom Chief Justice John Jay was a frequent guest. After the death of John Rutherfurd, his heirs made a partition of the property, the larger part of the estate on this side of the river being purchased by Mr. William J. Stewart, who conveyed it to the Rutherfurd Park Association, who laid out streets through the property, mapped it into lots, and turned the manor house into a hotel. The hotel was at first quite successful, but the panic of 1873 coming on and a sucide having take place within its walls, the business dropped off and it was finally destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt. John Rutherfurd, was the son of Walter Rutherfurd, who was an officer in the British army at the conquest of Canada, and a member of the Commission which in 1772 fixed the boundaries between New Jersey and New York. His family was wealthy and honored and occupied a prominent position in the early history of this country, and on both sides during the Revolutionary War. One of his Uncles Peter Van Brough Livingston was President of the Provincial Congress at New York. Another Uncle was John Stevens who was the first Vice President of New Jersey, serving from 1776 to 1781, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1785, and a member in 1772 of the Commission to fix the boundry line between New Jersey and New York.

Another uncle was General John Reid of the British Army. His mother was a daughter of James Alexander of the Kings Council of New Jersey. He was educated at Princeton College and graduated in 1776. Although a young man he took a prominent part in the Revolution on the side of the patriots devoting both time and money to their cause, for which services large tracts of land in Broome Co., New York, and Sussex County, New Jersey, were allotted to him. He was elected to the United States Senate on March 4, 1791 and

served until December 5, 1798, being the fourth Senator elected from this State. He was the personal friend of Presidents Washington and John Adams, and Chief Justice Jay, all of whom sat for portraits for him. He died in 1841.

"Old wishes, ghosts of broken plans,
And phantom hopes assemble,
And the child's heart within the man's
Begins to throb and tremble."
—*Tennyson.*

REMINISCENCES.

Mrs. Henry Koster gives some account of her early experiences here. She says: When we built our house on Montross Avenue, about the year 1861, Union Avenue was but a sandy, narrow, lane-like road, while Montross Avenue was really a lane, with a high bank on one side and a deep gully on the other. Several trees had to be cut down before our lumber could be taken to our grounds, and the roads were so bad that the hauling of lumber and other building material was very difficult. The only people living near were Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Frank Woodward and Mr. Bell. Mr. Koster bought six acres of land, but not long after he sold three acres of it to Mr. D. B. Ivison, and two or three years later Mr. John Hollister built his house on some of this land. The nearest stores, shops and bakeries were in Carlstadt, and we had to be very careful to keep plentiful supplies of food on hand. Sometimes, however, unexpected company would arrive when the supply of bread or meat was extremely low. Then we had to exercise our ingenuity in devising a way of obtaining the desired articles—usually borrowing of the neighbors or sending to Carlstadt for them. The only place for religious worship was Union Hall, which was a small wooden building, much smaller than the present hall on Ames Avenue, on a steep hill, almost as high as Mount Rutherford. Here all denominations met and worshipped together. In either end of this hall was a stove, which gave out more smoke than heat. The seats were pine benches with reversible backs. The walls were bare and there was no carpet. There was a pulpit on a raised platform, and this was all the church we had for several years—quite a contrast to the churches of the present time. It was difficult, not to say dangerous, to drive to the door of Union Hall when the ground was icy, as was often the case in winter. The horses found it very difficult to climb the steep ascent, even if they were sharp shod, ever so carefully. Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, when the snow or mud was very deep, would drive to

church with his farm wagon or sled, drawn by oxen—good-naturedly calling for his neighbors and friends on the way, and especially taking in the children. There was a Sunday School, numbering at first from thirty to fifty or sixty children, under the care of Mr. Floyd W. Tomkins, who was a very excellent Superintendent. The Sunday School began September 20th, 1858, and the anniversary of this day was always celebrated by a picnic, which was a very grand affair, and was held in Mr. Daniel Van Winkle's woods on the top of Mount Rutherford, where now stand the houses occupied by Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Charles Van Winkle and others. If it rained the picnic was by no means given up, but was held in a barn or some other convenient building near the grounds. It was an all-day affair, with dinner at noon and tea or supper towards night. The bill of fare for the dinner was very elaborate—roast beef, chickens, boiled ham, vegetables, etc., with an unlimited supply of puddings, pies, cakes, sweetmeats, etc. Some of the parents and friends went as early as eight o'clock in the morning and attended to the preparation and arrangement of the grounds, meals, etc., and all the older people were usually in attendance during the day, and all had a good time. About 10 A. M. Mr. Tomkins would meet his Sunday School children at Union Hall and march with them in procession to the picnic grounds. There they had games and sports until twelve, when dinner was served. Mrs. Koster assures us that the children were all well behaved. After dinner the children amused themselves until three o'clock, when Mr. Tomkins called them to order and the important exercises of the day began—addresses, recitations, songs and hymns. After these they had supper, in which cake and ice-cream played an important part. New Years Eve Mr. Tomkins had an entertainment for the children, with singing, recitations, &c. Mr. Tomkins' sons and daughters were a great help to him in all these things. At the close of the New Year entertainment each child was given a book. Mr. Tomkins said the books came from a friend—the older people knowing this "friend" to be Mr. Tomkins himself. Various rewards of merit were given to the children. Mr. Arthur W. Van Winkle has a very large and handsome Bible, which was his reward for not having missed a single day at Sunday School in five years. The people were all neighborly and hospitable with each other in those days. Sociables were frequent, held at the different houses, and all had a good time, meeting and talking with friends and neighbors.

Mrs. William Haywood, though not one of the earliest settlers, still came quite early enough to find Rutherford entirely "in the

rough." She speaks of an entertainment given by Miss Tomkins to help defray the expense of improving Union Hall for church purposes. She also describes the Sunday School picnic in glowing terms—says it was a festivity in which everybody, young and old, joined with great enthusiasm and pleasure. Her husband, the late William Haywood, often took their cabinet organ in his wagon to the picnic grove to lead the children in singing. She remembers also seeing the green corn for their fine picnic dinner cooked in a wash boiler.

After the building of Grace Church Mr. Haywood, besides performing many other valuable services to the church, acted as sexton for a long time without remuneration, and many times when he was ill Mrs. Haywood would put on his boots and cross the rough fields between their house and Grace Church, in the midst of wintry winds and snows, to ring the bell and attend to the fires and make everything right for the coming service. Grace Church ought, indeed, to be a success with such metal in its pioneers as these and some other of its members were made of.

When ground was broken in the summer of 1890 for the transept added to the church in that year, Mrs. Haywood was very appropriately called upon to lift the first shovel full of soil from the spot designated for it.

Mrs. Isaac S. Lord, daughter of the late Henry Outwater, adds to our "reminiscences" as follows: She says that "Boiling Springs" derived its name from a spring located on the Outwater farm. It was a very clear, pure, bubbling spring, and gave its name to the surrounding country. She remembers as a child hearing an account of the opening of the Erie Railroad. When the first locomotive passed through Boiling Springs the farmers and men at work in the fields dropped their farming implements and waved their hats and shouted in excitement, and many people followed after the engine, running as far as they

could see it. This occurred in 1832. The first public school-house was built in 1852 on Meadow road and it has been only very recently demolished. School began the 19th of April of the same year, with Mr. James P. Jones as teacher. As there was no church in these early times in Boiling Springs, the farmers were in the habit of driving to Passaic Church. One Sunday in the year 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Outwater, Mrs. Henry Outwater and Mr. Jones, while returning from Passaic Church, were "held up" on the Boiling Springs road, now Union avenue, by two desperate characters who had just escaped from Governors Island. One of the robbers held a pistol close to the faces of the occupants of the carriage, while the other stood at the corner of the road and watched for any one that might approach from either direction. When the booty was secured both robbers escaped into the woods with which that whole region was then covered, while the despoiled and frightened occupants of the carriage drove rapidly to the nearest and almost only house in that vicinity—the one now occupied by Mr. Kettell. From there the alarm was immediately sent out, and soon large numbers of men —citizens of all sorts, especially farmers, with farm hands and other workmen—armed with guns, pistols, clubs, pitchforks and various other farming implements, gathered in pursuit of the robbers. Late in the afternoon they were captured in the woods near where they had committed their depredations, were taken to Hackensack and sentenced to three and five years imprisonment. Captain Outwater was the grandfather of Mr. Henry Outwater. He was an officer in the army of the Revolution and at one time, with a command of about thirty men, he encountered a much larger force of British near Moonachie, but by some skilful management he made it appear that he had a very large number of men under him, and so thoroughly were the English deceived that they fled post haste and did not slacken their speed until they were again in safe quarters in New York city. Captain Outwater's son, Richard Outwater, built the old homestead of stone on the Hackensack road in 1821. He was at one time a teacher, and was afterwards Senator for three years. He was also something of a poet, as this little poem, addressed to his pupils and preserved by one of his granddaughters, will show :

"When I'm at home and not at school
I wish you all would make it a rule
To leave my books alone.
Money is scarce and books are dear,
Therefore forbear my books to tear,
I charge you, every one."

He died May 6, 1858, at a very advanced age. His son Henry, father of Mrs. Lord, succeeded him in the old stone homestead and

reared a family of three daughters there. Part of the Outwater farm was sold in 1859 to the late Mr. Floyd W. Tomkins, and about the same time he established in the little white schoolhouse the Sunday School which, with himself, seems to be so reverently and lovingly remembered by all who knew him and it. He planted in faith and love, but doubtless "better than he knew." Only the God "who giveth the increase" can know the full result of his beautiful and noble labors here.

Many incidents have been carefully treasured by those who were members of the Sunday School at that time. One Sunday a visitor offered a prize to the pupil who could repeat without mistake the 84th Psalm. Mrs. Lord, then little Catherine Outwater, and her sister Anne, now Mrs. Cadmus, as well as some others, repeated it, but as Mrs. Cadmus was the first to give it perfectly she received the prize, which is still most carefully treasured. This circumstance, with many other similar ones, and the vivid remembrance in which they are held, show how thorough was the Bible instruction given by Mr. Tomkins and his assistants. About this time Mr. Daniel Van Winkle gave the land upon which Union Hall was built, also the land for the Erie Railroad station and for the street from Union Avenue to Meadow Road. After the building of Union Hall the Sunday School was transferred to it from the small schoolhouse. After that it was called Union Sunday School and all denominations joined in it for several years.

Mr. Charles L. Parker says that thirty-one years ago only five houses could be seen from the Rutherford station of the Erie Railroad.

The works of God are fair for naught
Unless our eyes in seeing
See hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being.

—*Tilton.*

THE HACKENSACK MEADOWS.

T. N. GLOVER.

The Hackensack meadows are interesting in many ways. They form a famous tramping ground for botanists and have furnished specimens for all the great herbaria of the world. Very rich are they in sphagna and ferns that grow in moist places. As late as the beginning of the present century, many parts were covered with dense woods, remains of which can now be seen in the stumps of trees lying half buried in mud. The ties used in building the Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania railroads were dug out of the

road bed and the old Bellville road was cut through a thick forest. During the Revolution they furnished many hundred loads of wood for the people of New York city. They have never been very famous for their animal life, although entomologists have taken very fine insects in the vicinity of Snake Hill and Rutherford. An old writer says they harbored the "one-eyed unicorn" and the "kyngly lyon," but no remains of them have ever been found. To the geologist they are as interesting as to the botanist, and indeed the latter must appeal to him for help in solving many of his problems.

The first thing about them that strikes the ordinary observer is the mud—mostly blue clay; in some places pure enough for brick, in most, not. In some places it is deep: at Mehrhoffs near Little Ferry, it goes down 80 feet; near Carlstadt depot 30 feet, and along the lines of the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads 10, 12 and 14 feet. In the deepest parts of the river, there is no mud, simply gravel. This and some other facts lead to the conclusion that this mud is only superficial. The rock floor is very uneven—in many places rising above the surface but generally keeping far below it. It is composed not of the common red sandrock (new red sandstone or Newark formation) but of a gray metamorphic rock, probably older. A few localities are worth considering. (1) The plain on which the village of Hackensack stands—sand. It extends back to the base of the hills. (2) Secaucus, ledges of rock come to the surface or are covered lightly. The hill seen from the Erie trains going eastward and known as Mount Pinhorne is built of different materials from the Hackensack plain. The ledges look as if they had been planed down by some force. (3) Snake Hill—Little Snake Hill is a knob of trap (Palisade) rock which rises right up out of the marsh. Snake Hill proper is also a knob of trap but on the top and west side is a gray sandstone containing fossils. (4) In East Rutherford, near the crossing of Park avenue and Main street, is a gravel pit which shows the action of waves beating on a sea beach. These and others which could be cited show that the meadows lie in a gorge ploughed out by ice in the form of a glacier whose top must have been a thousand feet above the land surface, that it excavated the more deeply where the rock was the softer but could not grind down the hard bases of Secaucus and of Snake Hills, which even now show ice scratches on their sides. The sandstone cap of Snake Hill is the remains of the old preglacial filling of the valley and Mt. Pinhorne is the old unmodified drift. A very fine view of one of these old formations is shown in the gravel and clay bank just before entering the Erie tunnel

Then came the melting of this glacier, the debouching of its main river into still water which formed the sandplain of Hackensack, and then the whirling and eddying which such a flood would cause gives the gravel bank of East Rutherford. All this proceeding goes on to-day on a smaller scale in the Alps. There was a period of quiet as of to-day—the clay deposited, the plants take root and grow, and how many thousand years bring it down to the present time no one knows. The theory has been broached that they lie along the line of a great crack in the earth crust—which may be true ; that would make less work for the ice. The surface of the meadows is growing harder and the water ways are becoming each year better defined. When the present trenches were cut no one knows, but the meadows were surveyed and assigned to owners (previously they had been common lands) by the Hornblower and Dunham survey of 1762, of which the map still exists.

During the Revolution, British and tory troops harassed parts of it, notably Moonachie. Secaucus is one of the old settlements of New Jersey. Its patent dates from 1633. In 1679 part of it came into possession of John Pinhorne, a wealthy New York merchant who afterwards became a justice of the then supreme court of the colony. He soon made such a success of his plantation that it was described in England as a model farm. His name survives in Mt. Pinhorne. Hackensack is probably as old. In 1839, the Swartout defalcation in the New York custom house aggregating over a million of dollars was discovered and became a political war cry. Swartout, the collector, was an intimate friend of President Jackson and one of his party managers. Most of the missing money was spent in improving these meadows, and many of the ditches and dykes which he constructed are still in existence.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the many friends of the late Mr. Floyd W. Tomkins to read the following extract from a letter written by his own hand not many months ago. The energy and earnestness which characterized his noble work in Rutherford forty years ago are plainly manifested in the few lines presented.

293 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1898.

Rev. Henry M. Ladd.

My Dear Sir.—In reply to your favor of the 18th inst. I will give you a bit of personal history which may be of use to you. I claim to be the pioneer of Rutherford. There was here and there

a farm house but the occupants are all gone. Peter Kip was a boy and may remember when Elliott was his Sunday School teacher. The railroad station was a triangular brick box at the corner where the trains stopped to take in water. Charles Ingersoll was agent, he is living yet.

April 2, 1858, I moved with my family (wife and five children) to Boiling Springs as it was then called, and made our home in the little stone cottage on the hill in Union Avenue just above Montross Avenue having bought it with twenty-five acres of land. In a short time I bought 75 acres more on Union Avenue and had it surveyed and a map made of "Villa Sites at Boiling Springs, N. J." We, my family and I drove to Bellville to church. In 1859 we started a "Union Sunday School," and I was made superintendent and some of my children were made teachers. Elliott was then just completing his college course in New York City College. The Sunday School was very successful; I kept it up for ten years. The Presbyterians came in and I helped them, the Methodists ditto, then having a few church people with us I thought to start our own church and asked the Bishop's advice, but the Rutherfurd farm having been bought and laid out, and Park Avenue being cut through with the idea of making that locality "Rutherfurd Park," while we were only the Station. This we fought by calling the station "Rutherfurd Park." But they got ahead of us in organizing a church in the old Rutherfurd mansion turned into a hotel, I was not present at the organization but was elected a vestryman.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Tomkins.

This whole region was called by the Indians Nighiticoke.

RUTHERFORD IN '62.

RICHARD SHUGG.

Rutherford in and about the year '62 differed materially from the borough of to-day, in name, topographically and socially. It was known as Boiling Springs, not on account of the temperature of its waters but from their copious discharge. These springs were on both sides of the railroad and have long since been covered over. The depot, a small gable roof, primitive shaped building, stood on the eastern side of the railroad at the corner of Union Avenue, at that day a mere lane.

A new depot, however was being erected, the one so recently removed to give place to the present more commodious and ornate

structure. As to its topographical aspect, looking westward from this depot two modest looking hills completely shut out a view of the lands lying beyond them. The more southerly one is now dignified by the name of Mount Rutherford, the other a smaller one arose in a depressed conelike shape directly back of the depot, although the lesser in size the more honored of the two, in that on its apex stood the emblem of the intelligence and spirituality of the village, Union Hall, the place of assemblage for the Union Church and Sunday School of Boiling Springs. This building still remains being part of the present Hall on Ames Avenue, having been lowered to its present level. Between these sister hills was a deep ravine at once giving greater height and dignity to the hills than is now perceptible, and effecting a complete drainage of a large section of back land. On the laying out and grading of the lands around the depot by the Mt. Rutherfurd Company the smaller hill was cut down to fill up this ravine where it was crossed by Orient Way avenue and by the Home Land Company in forming the plateau through which runs Ames Avenue. A filling at Orient Way gave opportunity for the forming of a picturesque lake-like pond called Glen Waters, fed by living springs and fringed on its southern side by a cluster of noble elms. Here in its waters was baptised the first convert of the Rutherfurd Baptist Church. This lake was given to the town by the Mt. Rutherfurd Company. Subsequently, however, it was filled up from the fear of its producing malaria.

Park Avenue was laid out to connect the Rutherford depot with the lands of the Rutherfurd Park Association lying on the Passaic River. Subsequently an effort was made to widen this Avenue from its present sixty-six feet to eighty feet and the land of many owners was freely offered without cost for this purpose, but one or two owners insisting on remuneration the matter was dropped. Improvements went rapidly on, a post office was established in Mr. Collerd's store—Van Winkle building. The first postmaster, Mr. Richard Hoe Barrows, an agent of the company, receiving the princely salary of fifteen dollars per annum. Concerning its real estate peculiarities while yet in the sixties, several of the citizens feeling that Rutherford offered many advantages as a residence to city business men, united with some New Yorkers in forming a land company known as the Mount Rutherfurd Company and purchased one hundred acres of upland of Mr. Daniel Van Winkle at the then unprecedented price of one thousand dollars per acre.

This sale gave great impetus to real estate operations for miles around Rutherford. Previous to this farm land was rated at from

$250 to $300 per acre. It was under this condition that the following conversation took place. Farmer Kipp the father of the present Mr. Peter Kip was standing with a neighbor on Union Avenue. Said he: "Mr. S—— years ago some of my relatives bought land on Bergen Hill and to-day it is very valuable," and pointing to his own broad lands lying south and west he added, "I expect to see the day when this land will be worth $400 per acre." Improvements came and this same worthy farmer sold several acres of this farm to New York capitalists at $2,000 per acre. His dream was realized.

Persons acquainted with the streets of Rutherford will notice that Chestnut Street at its junction with Passaic and Park Avenue makes a sudden and awkward break. On the original plan this was not the case, the northern half was sixty feet east of its present position. At that time two fine maple trees grew near what is now Franklin Place, nearly opposite each other and about forty feet apart on the land of farmer Kipp. Mr. Kipp was a great admirer of those trees, and expressed a strong desire that should a street pass through his land it should be between those two trees. To meet his wishes the northern part of Chestnut street was shifted to where it is. These trees with many others fell victims to the vandalism of later street grading.

Religiously and socially considered, among the earliest settlers were the Messrs. Randolph, Tomkins, Jones and Westervelt, with their families, all more or less co-workers in the Sunday School of the place, Messrs. Ivison, Crane and Shugg were later arrivals, followed by the Messrs. Hollisters, Stewarts, Collerd and Koster, also the Messrs. Kellett, Hussey, Bookstaver, Yates, Hink and Cooper. After the arrival of Messrs. Ivison and Crane, a Presbyterian society was organized, many of the place irrespective of sect aiding the enterprise. The Sunday School still continued to be Union—all worshiping in Union Hall. From this Union Sunday

School sprang all the denominations of the town, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptists and Methodists.

Rutherford in its early history was a unit. Caste in a great measure was laid aside, every one knew every one, and every newcomer of respectability was met with wholesome fraternal feeling. The religious element predominating, all new comers were expected to attend Divine Service—the non-attendant being a marked character.

"Error is not the better for being common, nor truth the worse for having lain neglected."—*John Locke*.

EARLY RUTHERFORD, '67.

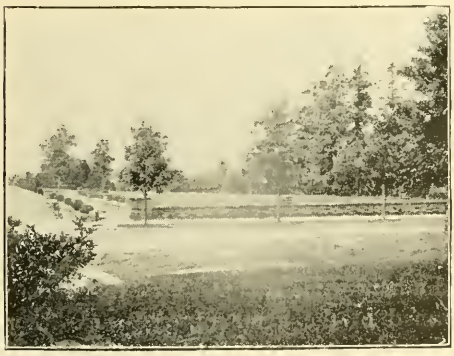
EDWARD W. DEAN.

In complying with the request to give some account of my early experience in what is now called Rutherford, I write wholly from memory, therefore do not guarantee that any dates I may mention are strictly correct. In May, 1867, I came to Boiling Springs to look at the summer hotel constructed from the Rutherford mansion on the River Road. This hotel was located just below the bridge, at the foot of what is now Rutherford Avenue, said bridge, also the D. L. & W. R. R. bridge were built some years after.

The drive from the Erie R. R. station through what is now Union Avenue to the river, and thence along to the hotel through the woods, with glimpses of the silvery Passaic filled me with enthusiasm for the country. I secured accommodations at the hotel for the summer and occupied them the middle of June. During that summer Park Avenue was opened, the river was clear and boating parties day and evening moved over its glassy surface. The contour of the country in every direction pleased and satisfied me, its near access to New York and the fact that my first place of business in New York City was in Chambers Street, led me to decide upon what was then known as Rutherfurd Park as a residence.

Hence I bought land in the summer of 1867 and began to build that Fall, my residence being ready for occupancy in the Fall of '68. In the Spring of '68 we were boarders at the Vreeland house now known as the "Cherry Tree Home." During the first ten years of my residence here, homes were few and far between. For social life we were dependent on each other and so constituted social and literary clubs, and without street lights and sidewalks, and the worst of mud roads to wade through, we kept the social and church side going. What is now known as the Lyndhurst Chapel, under the care

of the Presbyterian Church, was erected by a corporation known as the School and Hall Association, its prime object being to have a place of worship for the Episcopal Church, as it was in proximity to the hotel, and summer patrons would aid in sustaining it. A fine room, which is now used for Church services, was prepared on the second floor, and by contributions of visitors, land owners and some of those in Rutherfurd Park, who desired to break away from the Union services in Union Hall and have their own church it was started. This was soon abandoned as a place for religious services. The lower floor was arranged for a private school and a few families only availed themselves of the advantages offered. The building soon fell into disuse and decay and after many changes was purchased by its present owners. At the same time the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian elements withdrew from the Union services and established themselves, and the vicissitudes of the several societies or sects are a part of the history of the place, which I will not dilate upon. When the matter of church and school came to be considered, which in being enamored of the location I had chosen for a home I had overlooked, I was astonished to find that in only nine miles from New York city I was really in the woods and almost in heathendom, but the die had been cast, I could drive to Bellville or Passaic or go to New York to church, but my judgment said that having come here to make a home I must aid in making a church home. Union Hall was fitted with a smoky stove and pine benches. It stood on a knoll and it was impossible to drive up to the door in bad weather. It was also very difficult to drive to the station and my carriage has often been stalled during the Spring months on account of the mud. From the Rutherford of to-day to the one I came into thirty years ago the contrast is as great as between the Adirondack region and New York city. We had in these early years as much privacy in our house as could be found in any woods. Ten or twelve years ago many people from New York city and other places came to find a home here, and soon we had votes enough in



the town to carry the improvements essential to a desirable place of residence by furnishing good roads, a good water supply, well lighted streets, &c. &c. Those who have come here during the past ten years have little idea of the rural look and methods which prevailed during the first twenty years of my residence here.

"That thou mayst injure no one dovelike be,
And serpent like that no one injure thee."

—*Cowper.*

RUTHERFORD IN '71.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

THE writer of this moved to Rutherford from New York in the month of October, 1871. The name of the place was then Rutherfurd Park. It was afterwards changed to Rutherford.

It might be asked why the name of Rutherfurd Park was chosen. There was no park observable to the visiting stranger who alighted from the railroad train at the station bearing that name, and the reply as to "where the park was" generally elicited the information that "you could see it all around," which the writer heard many times in his experience. In the light of the scattered dwellings and long stretches of country roads, it was quite easy to see everywhere around about a park literally, and, perhaps, the name was not a misnomer.

The railroad company in those days was, if not so liberal in the number of trains as now, more liberal in the rates to commuters, who could secure for $49.25 a ticket which was available for as many rides within the ensuing year from its issue as the holder thereof might choose to avail himself of.

It was a great pleasure also, then, to be able to meet and recognize all of the Rutherford passengers on the trains, whereas now most of them are strangers to one another.

In the rapid growth and expansion of our place within the past five or ten years it has seemed a hard matter, sometimes, to become acquainted with, or even informed of the name of, one's next-door neighbor, and in some cases, perhaps, new comers have formed an idea that they were neglected in church or social associations.

The churches of the various denominations have always been, and are now, glad to receive and welcome accessions to their numbers from any or all of the new comers, and certainly these should recognize that a great debt of gratitude is due to the old residents, who looked ahead and provided in advance for the needs of the future.

Within the memory of many of its residents it may be recalled that attendance at the various places of worship was accompanied by the discomfort and inconvenience of walking through muddy or dusty roads, with no sidewalks or street lights of any kind, and, in most cases, at night with an oil lantern and a faithful dog for companions.

The congregations of the churches at that time seemed, however, more like a family, where one and another met who knew each other and could with reason join in that glorious old hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Jesus' love." There was a general observance of the Lord's day as a day of rest, as well as of attendance on the services of the church, and Sunday had not passed into a day which now seems to mean recreation or social gatherings in various forms.

A Union Sunday School had been established and held in the building still known as Union Hall, situated on Ames avenue near Park avenue, and in '71 services were held, in addition to those of the Sunday Schools, by two religious denominations in the Hall, twice a day, on Sundays. Upstairs the services were those of Grace P. E. Church, which had been established as a parish but was without a church building, and downstairs there were those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was not an unfrequent occurrence, particularly in the summer time, that the sounds of hearty singing or loud praying or preaching downstairs would take precedence of the more subdued utterances upstairs, but the heartiest good feeling, without friction, always prevailed. Grace Church, and also the Methodist Episcopal Church, have, after a varied experience, since then become firmly established and possessed of fine edifices in most desirable locations and are apparently in a most flourishing condition.

The growth of the churches has been in accord with that of the place and Rutherford now can offer facilities to the churchgoer of nearly every denomination in appropriate and commodious edifices and attractive services.

But, not to dwell upon the past, it may be safely said that few

places situated within the same distance from New York possess so many advantages as Rutherford.

Its days of muddy or dusty roads, sidewalks of earth or wood, and streets of darkness have passed away, and the days of graded and macadamized roads, sewers, gas, electric lights and stone sidewalks now prevail.

The Erie Railroad Company provides good and frequent service to its patrons, and at reasonable rates.

Thus far political or religious views of any distinct phase have not predominated in the government of the Borough or its schools, and it seems to be at present a place where a poor man of good principles and conduct can make himself soon known and felt and gladly welcomed by the old residents generally. Truly, a good place to live.

"Woe to that bold soul, that hopeth if it do but let Thee go, to find something better than Thee. It turneth hither and thither, on this side and on that, and all things are hard and bitter unto it."

—*Confessions of St. Augustine.*

EAST RUTHERFORD.

JACOB H. VREELAND.

Before describing East Rutherford as it is at present, let us glance backward for a moment at its inception, even though we take you back over two hundred years. From a history of Bergen County we learn that that portion of the ancient territory of Bergen known as New Barbadoes Neck, extended from the intersection of the Hackensack and Passaic rivers to a point northward as far as the town of Hackensack. (This of course included what is now Rutherford and East Rutherford). This neck of land was probably first settled by the Kingslands. It is not certain that Judge William Sandford ever settled upon his patent in this part of the county. Nathaniel Kingsland, the ancestor of the Kingsland family of New Barbadoes, purchased a large tract of land from Judge Sandford; his son William was the first to settle upon it about 1690. He emigrated from the island of Barbadoes and built a substantial mansion (which is still standing a few hundred feet south of the machine shops of the D., L. & W. R. R. at Kingsland), two miles above the Schuyler copper mines. Edmund Kingsland, a grandson of Nathaniel Kingsland, was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolutionary war and confined in the old sugar house in New York for some time. The Kingsland family plate was buried during the war at the foot of a pear tree near the mansion.

The English and Hessians took possession of the house and occupied it for several months. Mr. Kingsland had previously hollowed out a board in the mantel piece and secreted his money in it, put in a block and painted it over. He found the money undisturbed on his return from imprisonment.

The Kingslands were Episcopalians and through their instrumentality the church of that faith was built at Bellville. John Richards, connected with the Kingsland family by marriage, owned a large tract of land a part of which is now Rutherford and East Rutherford. He was murdered in the Bergen woods while returning from New York, by refugees during the Revolutionary war.

About the year 1700, Arent Schuyler purchased a part of the Kingsland tract, and the copper mines were afterward discovered by one of the Schuyler slaves.

The discovery of the copper mine together with other large landed interests made him wealthy. The old Schuyler mansion stood on the east bank of the Passaic river just below the Bellville bridge. The house was more than once visited and violated by the British, and pictures pierced by British bayonets are still preserved among the descendants.

We will now proceed to East Rutherford and its landmarks. East Rutherford, prior to 1893 was a part of Rutherford proper, about this time an act was passed by the legislature creating the borough of East Rutherford, bounded on the north by the Hoboken road, on the south by the Erie R. R., on the east by the Hackensack river and on the west by the Passaic river ; its present population is about 3000. How few of the thousands of the inhabitants of the Rutherfords realize the actual existence of the old Indian boiling spring, located on Union avenue about 300 feet east of the crossing of the Erie R. R., it is there to-day furnishing an unlimited supply of the purest and sweetest of water. In old times it was surrounded by beautiful grassy mounds and around this bubbling fountain, for successive ages, gathered the tribes of red men to hold their yearly councils, there also, we venture to add, that many a coy Indian maiden plighted her nuptial vows for it was a veritable trysting place for the natives. Many an Indian relic has been found on the grounds surrounding this famous spring, such as flint arrow heads, stone axes, pipes, mortars, etc., etc. The writer can well remember when as a boy the total train service to New York consisted of three trains daily, at 9 a. m., 12 m. and 4 p. m., two engines comprised the entire motive power ; when the railroad was *first* completed and for some time afterward the coaches were drawn

by horses, with the driver sitting comfortably on top ; after a while two small locomotives were built in Baltimore and superseded the horses ; a pumping station was built about on the site where "Justs Hotel" now stands, the water was drawn from an underground vein of the boiling spring, and two boys were employed to pump it into an elevated tank which supplied water for the two locomotives.

What is East Rutherford now was comprised at that time of five or six old fashioned farm houses, to-day we have hundreds of fine residences besides a magnificent school house costing over $20,000, and also a large frame school room in the western part of the borough ; a fine engine house, equipped with all the modern appliances, furnishing rooms for public meetings, etc. on the upper floors, electric lights, gas, water, and all the conveniences to make its inhabitants comfortable ; we have also a very prosperous and successful Building and Loan Association in our midst ; an electric light plant in successful operation, furnishing hundreds of electric lights for Rutherford, East Rutherford and Carlstadt ; a fully equipped gas house is in operation also.

In conclusion we will say that the first settlers in this town were farmers and emigrated from Holland, among the names of these settlers we will mention the Van Winkles, Vreelands, Kipps, Outwaters, etc., they have long ago crossed the dark river, but the descendants are with us to-day.

"The long night dies, the welcome gray
Of dawn we see.
Speed up the heavens Thy perfect day,
God of the free !"
—*Whittier.*

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

We are accustomed to think of slavery as belonging to the very distant past. We know as a matter of history that it did exist, but it has passed away so utterly that it is almost impossible for us to realize that not very many years ago men, women and children, human beings, with souls as well as bodies, were bought and sold like brutes or merchandise to the highest bidder, in the very places that we inhabit and frequent now. Slavery in the Northern and Middle States was undoubtedly always much milder in form than Southern slavery ever was, but in the nature of things it had its horrors.

Small misdemeanors, that would have received comparatively light condemnation in a white man, were visited with frightful penalties in the black. From many instances recorded of severe punishments inflicted on slaves, we mention two or three. In 1735

a slave struck his master and threatened further violence. This occurred on Wednesday. The negro was arrested, and after the mere form of a trial was burned at the stake on Saturday of the same week in front of the Court House in Hackensack, then called Quacksack. The county paid to the owner the value of the slave, estimated at £45, also the expense of the trial and execution. Two other slaves, for stealing from a private residence, were sentenced to 500 lashes each, to be administered on five successive Saturdays, 100 lashes each day. One of the negroes died on the fourth Saturday ; the other survived the whole punishment. In 1769 a negro was sentenced to nine whippings on nine successive days—receiving in all one hundred and seventeen lashes. We are indebted to Mrs. J. R. Collerd for a bill of sale of a negro in the year 1810, in which Joseph Munn, of the Township of Newark, County of Essex, State of New Jersey, "for the sum of $275, does bargain, sell and deliver to John Williams a negro man named Jem." "To have and to hold the said negro unto the said John Williams, his heirs, administrators, executors and assigns *forever*." Poor "Jem" probably came into the world too soon to be benefitted by a law passed by the Legislature in 1820—ten years after he was condemned by the terms of his sale to remain a slave "forever."

The act is as follows : "Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that every child born of a slave within this State since July 4, 1804, shall be free, but shall remain servant of the owner of his or her mother, and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-five years—if a female until the age of twenty-one." In 1846 a law was passed providing for the final abolition of slavery in 1849. Therefore, less than fifty years ago there were slaves in the State of New Jersey.

Mr G. R. Alyea has preserved the following bill of sale, bearing date Newark, Feb. 17, 1837 :

This is to Certify that I, Garrabrant Yereance, of the County of Essex and City of Newark, have Bargend and Sold unto Cornelius Brinkerhoff, of the Township of Lodi and County of Bergen, a Negro Boy named Jack, Aged thirteen Years, in the Sum of two hundred Dollars, the Receipt whereof I acknowledge when paid to have and hold the Said Boy as his own property and use until he becomes the Age of twenty-five and then to be Set at liberty as his own Master, According to Law.

Giving under my hand the 17th day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty seven. 1837. Garrabrant Yereance.

Let us hope that "Jack" lived to enjoy the freedom granted to him by this beneficent law.

It is recorded that in 1684 Richard Berry was married to Nidonia, daughter of Capt. William Sandford, all belonging to the families of the first settlers in this region. The wedding presents to the bride and bridegroom were a family of negroes to each from their respective parents, each of the two negro families consisting of father, mother and several children.

GRACE CHURCH, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF GRACE CHURCH.

REV. HENRY M. LADD.

RUTHERFORD, N. J. October 9, 1898.

"There is one body, and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all. But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ."—*Ephesians*, iv.. 4-7.

INSTITUTIONS, as well as individuals, live and grow, and their growth is little, if any, less marvellous than that of a person. All growth starts with a feeble beginning—a tiny spark of life—which, as it unfolds and gains strength, gathers to itself a body, which expresses, with more or less exactness, the bigness and character of the life. Birthdays are simply annual development, and are none the less significant because of their familiarity. The periods which mark a year's life of institutions are reckoned by larger periods of time. To-day we commemorate one such. Twenty-five years ago Friday, October 7, the little stone building, which began at yonder door and ended where the transepts start, was opened for public worship by a meeting of the Convocation of Newark. The services were as follow: "The Holy Communion at 9 A. M. Preacher, Rev. E. D. Tomkins, rector of St. James Church, Long Branch. Celebrant, Rev. Dr. Boggs. Eight clergymen were present. Business meeting at 10:30 A. M., presided over by Rev. R. N. Merritt. Collation at 2 P. M. at the house of Floyd W. Tomkins, Senior Warden—30 present. Special opening service at 3:30 P. M. Twenty clergymen formed a procession at the house and proceeded to the church, where evening prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Farrington, and the Rev. Messrs. Martin, Hall and Stansbury; addresses being delivered to a crowded congregation by the Rev. Drs. Abercrombie, Farrington, Boggs and the Rev. Mr. Stansbury. A missionary service was held in the evening. It was, indeed, an eventful and happy

day for rector and congregation." Thus reads the brief record, entered in the parish register in the handwriting of the rector, Rev. Edwyn S. W. Pentreath.

Back of that "eventful and happy day," and making it possible, lay the beginnings of parochial life, and between us and that far-off event is a period of twenty-five years, which, however chequered and full of trials, has in the wise providence of God resulted in the parish of the present, which is safe from certain dangers just because of what it has passed through. To-day I would tell so much of the story of the past as time and circumstances permit.

While there are other religious organizations which antedate by a few years the history of Grace Church parish, yet the religious and church life, which was nurtured and trained in the ways of Mother Church and which finally organized this parish, was the first to seek to mould and influence, by religious organization, the life of Rutherfurd Park Association. In 1859 Mr. Floyd W. Tomkins and his family started a Union Sunday School, of which he became the Superintendent, and in which some of his children were teachers. Out of this school, which was successful and continued in active existence for some ten years, came directly or indirectly the future church life of town. Somewhere around 1867 the few church families in Rutherfurd Park Association, which had been driving down to Christ Church, Belville, felt the need of the services of the church. Arrangements were made by which lay services were held in the parlors of the Rutherfurd Park Hotel—the building having formerly been the old family mansion of the Rutherfurds, and situated on the River Road, not far from Rutherford Avenue. It has since been destroyed by fire. In those days the Passaic was a beautiful stream, the waters of which, sweet and wholesome and full of small fish, attracted lovers of nature from yonder great cities to her broad and silent bosom, which in the autumn mirrored the most gorgeous tints of various foliage. The many stately mansions on the banks of this ancient stream, beloved by the Indians and first white settlers, bear witness to a beauty which we of to-day, who know the Passaic only as a purple stream, the forbidding surface of which is scrolled with oil and the shores of which at low water are distressing to the sense of smell, find it hard to credit, and only readily acquiesce in when

standing on her banks at Little Falls, where the clear water foams and chafes as it rushes over rocks which strive to delay its course to the sea, and are the lurking places of members of the finny tribe—the lineal descendants of those which challenged the skill of the Dutch settlers.

The first beginnings of organized life grew and quickly crystalized into a public meeting of churchmen, held in the Rutherfurd Park Hotel on Thursday evening, March 4, 1869, for the purpose of organizing a parish. The following eight persons gathered on that memorable date: Chas. Blakiston, Geo. Kingsland, Robt. Rutherfurd, Henry T. Moore, Joseph Torrey, Geo. R. Blakiston, Wm. Ogden and the Rev. James Cameron. The last-named gentleman presided at the meeting, of which Mr. Ogden was Secretary. An election of wardens resulted in Mr. Ogden and G. R. Blakiston. Five vestrymen were also elected—Geo. E. Woodward, F. W. Tomkins, R. W. Rutherfurd, Joseph Torrey and Geo. Kingsland. "In response to a public request,"—I am quoting from the minutes—"the following persons handed in their names, as being willing to aid and sustain this Protestant Episcopal Church now organizing: Robt. Rutherfurd, G. E. Woodward, F. W. Tomkins, Geo. Kingsland, Joseph Torrey, Chas. E. Parker, Chas. Blakiston, G. R. Blakiston, Henry T. Moore, Wm. Ogden, E. S. Torrey, W. J. Stewart, J. P. Cooper and J. H. Dunnell"—14 in all. The work begun was not allowed to drag. On April 13, the consent of the Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., and of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey, to the organization of a parish was asked in a letter which bears the signatures of the wardens and vestrymen already named. On April 24, the congregation met in the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, the Rev. Dr. W. G. Farrington presiding, and decided by ballot that the corporate name of the Church should be, "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, in Rutherfurd Park." At this meeting were elected as wardens Robt Rutherfurd and G. E. Woodward; vestrymen, Wm. Ogden, F. W. Tomkins, Joseph Torrey, G. R. Blakiston and Geo. Kingsland; R. W. Rutherfurd, F. W. Tomkins and Chas. Blakiston being appointed to represent the parish at the annual diocesan Convention in May. On the vestry coming together for organization Mr. Ogden was elected Secretary and Mr. F. W. Tomkins Treasurer. The necessary consent of the Bishop and Standing Committee was given on May 11th, and on the 24th inst. the wardens applied for admission of the parish into union with the Convention, which was granted. That was twenty-nine years ago last May.

But I am hurrying too rapidly, for I find on the Minutes of May 12, 1869, the following interesting resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That the Rev. W. H. Lord be invited to take charge of the parish, with a salary of $1,200 per annum and a dwelling house." At the same meeting a committee, consisting of F. W. Tomkins, Geo. E. Woodward and Wm. Ogden, was appointed to ascertain on what terms land could be procured for a church building. In the meantime the rector conducted services in the parlors of the hotel until the completion of the building known as the Academy, and situated at the junction of Park and Rutherford Avenues, (where it stands to-day), when the congregation moved into it.

I do not know when the Church moved from the Academy into Union Hall, which is on Ames Avenue, just back of the Shafer building, but the last election held was on April 14, 1873. The hall as it now is, is much larger than in the time of which I speak, having been added to.

The parish was well started, full of hope and enthusiasm, with a strong vestry and a noble man as rector. Mr. Lord endeared himself to his people and was a hard worker, but the parish was financially embarassed, having assumed more than it could carry. The rector responded nobly to the circumstances, relieving the parish of the rental of his house, and later proposing to engage in secular employment during the week, but it was unavailing, and in 1871 he resigned. His place was temporarily filled by Nelson R. Boss as lay reader, who in 1880 became rector. From this time on the parish had to struggle, and every inch of growth was hardly but honestly gained. These pioneers of Grace Church were worthy descendants of the men and women who settled New England and the State of New Jersey. They never yielded to discouragement. They could abide their time and put up with the services of lay readers, but the work *had* to go on. There can be no doubt this handfull of church people complied with the fourfold requirement of parochial success, "Work it up, talk it up, pray it up, pay it up."

On December 30, 1871, an event of the utmost importance to the welfare of the parish, and affecting its interest for years to come, transpired. It was the acceptance, on the part of the vestry, of an acre of ground given by Mr. F. W. Tomkins, with the wise and thoughtful restriction that it be used for none but religious purposes for twenty years and that no mortgage be placed upon it without the consent of the donor. On this site was erected the little stone church, the formal opening of which we commemorate to-day with grateful hearts. There are here this morning those who can remem-

ber the breaking of ground on this slope on the afternoon of September 5, 1872, just after the Rev. E. W. S. Pentreath, who was in deacon's orders, had entered upon his duties, being called on a salary of $500. Some can vividly recall the ceremony attending the laying of the corner-stone on October 14, 1872, when the venerable and beloved Bishop Odenheimer officiated, assisted by seven visiting clergymen. It must have been a beautiful and most picturesque sight when the procession, led by the Sunday School children who were followed by the wardens and vestry, and these by the clergy and the much-beloved Bishop, came winding its way through the woods from the old stone mansion, the home of the senior warden, F. W. Tomkins, and now built up in Mr. Ivison's handsome residence. A year later and Laus Deo, from yonder tower, was sending forth an invitation to all to take part in the solemn and joyous services of the opening day. You can see the people coming through the woods and up lanes which have long disappeared. Yes, some of you live it all over, and those of us who cannot, to whom the past is a tale that is told, but who see this stone memorial, thank you for all the way you carried the load, and for building so wisely. The completed building is estimated to have cost over $7,957.48—a large sum for the small flock! Aye, but love carries the heaviest cross uncomplainingly, and finds ways and means to meet expenses. At one time, for a whole year, the services of janitor is the free-will offering of a member of the parish whose body now lies on yonder hillside, facing the rising sun. At another, members of the vestry took turns in performing these duties. It was by acts of self-denial like that that the little church was built and maintained. Clouds? Yes, of course there were clouds, and, like all clouds, they rolled away. And so, after a list of clergymen and lay readers, which embraced Rev. R. M. Hayden, deacon; Rev. E. Huntington Saunders, deacon; Messrs. G. A. Carstensen, Kirkbride and H. F. Auld, lay readers. The Rev. N. R. Boss settles down as rector, in 1878, on a salary of $1,000. And now for six years the parish moves along quietly and steadily, and many improvements are made. The great bell in the tower, which weighs 1521 pounds and cost $750, was paid for by the Basket Society. The interior of the church was decorated by the Ladies' Aid at a cost of $237.98—that was twenty years ago last February. A pipe organ, at the cost of $590, was presented in 1882 to the church by the Ladies' Aid and the Sunday School. A plank walk was laid by the Young People's Guild in 1883. During the rectorship of Mr. Boss, the window in the front of the church was

struck by lightning and the church broken into and robbed of carpet, vestments, brasses and hangings. The stealing of the carpet led to the substitution of pews for movable benches. In September, 1883, Mr. Boss presented his resignation and insisted on it being received, though the vestry requested him to withdraw it. Then the services were conducted for two years by a lay reader from the seminary, Mr. A. J. Derbyshire. It was a time of waiting in which ideas which were later to become fruitful were germinating. On Jan. 9, 1884, the vestry granted to Mr. P. L. Boucher permission to form a boy choir and vest them at his own expense. On January 26, 1885, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Francis J. Clayton to become the rector on a salary of $1,000, which was accepted, Mr. Clayton entering upon his duties on the eighth of February. He came at a time when Rutherford was beginning to grow. The little village, hidden by forest trees, was becoming a town. Paved and lighted streets, bare of trees as the streets of a great city, were replacing the dirty and dusty, but shaded, roads and lanes of the country. The population was increasing and the necessity of enlarging the church must have been felt even before the call of Mr. Clayton, as the minutes of the first meeting of the vestry after his assumption of duties records a motion of Mr. Boucher to the effect that a committee, consisting of the Rector, Senior Warden, the Secretary and Mr. Wickham Williams, be appointed to consider plans for the enlargement of the church as soon as feasible. This work was rapidly pushed along. Everything was moving in those days. In the fall of 1885, Mr. Boucher presented choir stalls, and sanction was given for starting a society to build a rectory. The winter was marked by the presentation to the church of pews and cushions by the Ladies' Aid. During the following year a decided effort was made to acquire more land, but failed to mature. And now events move rapidly. The floating debt was paid off in 1887, and a building committee appointed at a meeting of the vestry on May 4. In April, 1890, ground was broken for the enlargement, which was to be erected according to the plans of Halsey Wood, architect. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1890. Six months later, February 5, 1891, the new chancel and transept were formally opened by the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Thos. A. Starkey, assisted by the Archdeacon of Jersey City—the preacher being the Rev. Elliott D. Tomkins, who preached at the opening of the church in 1873. The occasion was further marked by the appearance in the chancel of a vested boy choir, and by the pulpit being occupied in the evening by the Bishop of Utah. The estimated cost of the

improvements, without furniture, was $10,636. A mortgage of $6,000 was placed on the building and ground. The rector was full of energy and missionary zeal, neither did he hold his own life dear. He founded the mission in Arlington, driving over there Sunday afternoons from April, 1886, to June, 1887, when the Rev. John Keller took charge. This work off his hands, he built St. Thomas' Mission, Lyndhurst, going over Sunday afternoons in 1888, 1889, 1890. Three years after the opening of the chancel, on December 27, 1894, the Rev. Francis J. Clayton "fell on sleep" and "rests from his labors while his works do follow him." A fearless man, who did his duty as he saw it and spared not himself in his parochial work, "faithful unto death." And now I may drop the pen of the historian, for my manner of life and work since I came among you in May, 1895, is known unto you all. There have been many improvements. The parish is a unit, and I feel that I have its confidence. To none do I feel more indebted for support and assistance than to the Guild of Grace Church, and especially to the members of the choir and its able and efficient leader, Mr. C. H. Sunderland. How long are we to work together as pastor and people no one knows. I suppose that depends a little on you, much on me, and most on divine Providence. There is certainly much to be done—a rectory to be built, a parish house erected, a mortgage paid. And to-day, with all the past crowding into the present, I feel that all things are possible to them who love God and preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. The future of the parish is secure and hopeful just because of what the past has been. We owe the church of the present to that past, and to-day our life is linked by this church with the lives of all who have worked and died, all who have been christened and married, in this parish. And what an army it is!—362 persons baptized, 205 confirmed, over 500 names entered in the communicant list, 148 married and 164 buried. We thank the founders and supporters of this parish for all their self-sacrifice and labors of love, and we are neither afraid nor ashamed to say, "God helping, we will do our best to make the history of the present and the future so bright and noble that when *we* shall 'sleep the sleep that knows no breaking,' and our children and the children of strangers assemble on this spot to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary, they too shall thank God for putting it into the hearts of us men and women to enlarge and thereby equip the parish of Grace Church for its care for the spiritual needs of man" AMEN AND AMEN.

"Biography is the only true history."—*Carlyle.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

GEO. B. HOLLISTER.

It is now a little over thirty-five years since the first steps were taken toward the formation of the Presbyterian Church of Rutherford. The village was then known as Boiling Springs, and its inhabitants were the limited number of old New Jersey families, who owned and cultivated as farms the land which the Borough now covers, and also the few people who were then just beginning to settle it from New York and who now form so large a part of our community. Among the newcomers and a few of the older inhabitants at length arose the desire for an organized church and a suitable place of worship in their own community, it being necessary for those so included to travel to Passaic, where the nearest churches in the neighborhood were to be found. A number of people indeed regularly attended the Passaic churches, that is, as regularly as the distance, the moderate roads, (this was before the days of macadam) and uncertain weather would permit. But the time came when public feeling crystalized into action and in the Spring of 1863 a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Jersey City in behalf of a number of residents of Boiling Springs, among whom were David B. Ivison, Wm. N. Crane and Daniel Van Winkle, for the organization of a Presbyterian Church at that place, which resulted in the formation of the present church with a membership of fifteen. The first officers were D. B. Ivison, J. P. Jones and W. N. Crane as Ruling Elders and D. Van Winkle and John Gow as Deacons. The new church had at first no settled pastor, but the Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., acted as stated supply for two years during which time the organization grew in strength and numbers.

Those who were residents of the town in the early sixties and throughout that decade will remember the somewhat grim aspect of the first house of worship; its plain, hard, wooden seats, and its almost bare walls. The building thus occupied was situated on the summit of a good sized sand hill whose position was directly back of the drug store and meat market which now occupy the lower block of Park Avenue. The hill has since been removed but the building still stands in almost its old position on Ames Avenue, and is known as the Ames Avenue Opera House. Its career has been chequered.

Dr. Allen after two years was succeeded by the Rev. George Smith, who continued pastor for six years until 1871. Under his pastorate the church very much outgrew its first home and larger accommodations were demanded, and in the Summer of 1869 on an exceedingly rainy day the corner-stone of a new and much more suitable building was laid at the intersection of Park Avenue and Chestnut Streets; it is since known as Ivison Hall and used as a public library.

This new building was greatly superior in all respects to the first, and was from time to time improved by decoration and the addition of a choir loft, and in the basement by a commodious Sunday School and lecture room.

At the expiration of Mr. Smith's pastorate the church called the Rev. H. C. Riggs to fill the pulpit, who preached acceptably for five years until 1876, when he accepted a call to a larger church in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Riggs was particularly happy in his dealings with the young people and many of those who were then children will now remember him with pleasure both in and out of the pulpit.

Mr. Riggs' successor was the Rev. D. M. Walcott who, though not installed as pastor, preached with success for two years and quite substantially increasd the membership of the church.

Mr. Walcott was followed in the fall of 1878 by the Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D.D., from Plattsburgh, N. Y. who carried on a fruitful and increasing work for a full twenty years, lacking only a very few months. His pastorate covered the period of the town's greatest expansion, and the policy of the church was conducted in his hands in a broad and liberal manner with the needs of the future always in view as well as the necessities of the present. During his pastorate the needs of larger accommodations became again a serious problem, owing to the large increase in the population and the rapid growth of the church, and it was largely due to his controlling energy, ability and excellent taste that the present choice edifice was planned, financiered and constructed. It was started in October of 1888 and completed in the Spring of 1890. Admirably designed and finished, it combines beauty with usefulness, including beside the main auditorium a large Sunday School and lecture room, library, refectory, pastor's room and ladies' parlor.

The activities of the church are not confined to its own immediate parish, but from time to time, and little by little, have been extended to include the neighboring communities. Branch mission chapels have been established at Kingsland and Lyndhurst, and on the west side of the Borough of Rutherford from the small beginning of a Sunday School the attractive building known as Emmanuel Chapel has been built.

From the original fifteen men and women who comprised the church at its inception the membership has steadily increased until it numbered in the Spring of the present year an enrollment of 562. At present the church is without a regular pastor, but it hopes shortly to secure one who will lead it forward in the line of its former usefulness, an honor to itself and a strong influence for good in the town.

"Love and Heaven are the only gifts not bartered, they alone are freely given."—
Anne Adelaide Proctor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

REV. W. W. CASE.

THE writer of this history, is greatly indebted to E. R. F. Saunders, Esq., who prepared and read a history at the tenth anniversary of the church, November 18th, 1897.

On June 25th, 1869, a meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Yates to consider the question of organizing a Baptist church. There being an unanimous vote the church was organized October 1st, 1869, the church was given the name of "The First Baptist Church of Rutherfurd Park." The constituent members were, Richard Shugg, Maria A. Shugg, Benjamin Yates, Tryphenia Yates, William H. Locke, Elizabeth Locke, George D. Waterbury, Mary E. Waterbury, Catherine K. Waterbury, Samuel S. Hink, Hannah Hink, E. C. C. Hussey, Cecelia Hussey, James N. Bookstaver, M. Louisa Bookstaver, Sophie D. Oldring, Emma L. Oldring and Sarah E. Winslow. The first deacons were Richard Shugg, E. C. Hussey and Benjamin Yates. The first church building was erected in 1870, at the corner of Park Avenue and Highland Cross. The lot on which this building stood was donated by Deacon Richard Shugg. The church had met in private homes until this building was completed. It cost $2,700. The first pastor was the Rev. John A. McKean, he was followed by the Rev. A. H. Robinson, Rev. W. E. Wright, Rev. A. H. Cornell and Rev. P. F. Jones. At a meeting held February 13th, 1885, it was decided to disband on April 1st of the same year. This action was taken in view of the inability of the members to further sustain the church. There were those who felt very badly over this disbandment.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church was organized January 22d, 1885, but had only a brief existence.

The present church was organized October 28th, 1887. The Pilgrim Church transferred all its property to the new organization.

To this was given the name of the "Rutherford Church." The Baptist following were constituent members, Richard Shugg, Mrs. Maria A. Shugg, James Hewitt, Mrs. Amelia Hewitt, L. A. Dicker, Mrs. Jennie E. Dicker, Wm. H. Shugg, Mrs. Lizzie E. Shugg, Miss Delia C. Potter, Miss Maria A. Shugg, Miss Ida A. Shugg, Miss Florence C. Shugg, Miss May E. Shugg and Miss Mary Faes. Richard Shugg was elected deacon, Wm. H. Shugg, Clerk, and Henry Prentiss, Wm. H. Shugg, L. A. Dicker, James M. DeWitt and Richard Shugg, Trustees. The church was recognized November 4th, 1887.

The first meetings were held in Masonic Hall, where the Pilgrim Church had also worshipped.

Rev. James Hewitt, a member of the church, was ordained to the Gospel Ministry November 15th, 1887. He preached for the church for some time after its organization.

In August, 1888, Rev. James L. Hastie, Jr., was settled as pastor. It was during this pastorate that the present Chapel was erected. The opening service of the Chapel were held January 26–28, 1890, and the season was one of great rejoicing. The church made large advances in many ways. Mr. Hastie resigned to accept a call to Croton, N. J.

Rev. Wm. G. Myles became pastor November 2d, 1890. He was pastor about a year and a half.

Rev. E. J. Cooper followed in the pastorate and continued in this relation about four and a half years.

Rev. W. W. Case, of West Hoboken, the present pastor, commenced his labors the second Sabbath of December, 1896. The church now numbers about one hundred and seventy members. A mortgage of $2,000 has rested on the chapel for a number of years, and has been a source of embarrassment.

This is being gradually paid. It is expected that it will be entirely paid before the end of 1899. Considerable improvement has been recently made on the Chapel and ground. After the mortgage is paid the people will feel that they can safely look in the direction of erecting the main edifice. They hope to erect an edifice that will be an honor to the town, and to the cause of Christ. Pastor and people are working earnestly together, and are looking forward hopefully to the future. The present officers are :

Pastor : Rev. W. W. Case.

Deacons : Richard Shugg, John H. Hingle, E. R. F. Saunders and H. J. Ronalds.

Trustees : A. A. Clark, Henry Prentiss, Lewis Perrine, E. De Gruchy, Jr., and Wm. H. Hingle. Clerk : E. R. F. Saunders.

"There are three kinds of men in the world—the man who *does*, the man that *has*, and the man that *is*."—*De Morgan*.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF METHODIST CHURCH.

REV. C. L. MEAD.

METHODISM in Rutherford had a very inauspicious beginning. In January, 1879, the Pastor of the Methodist Church at Corona, N. J., the Rev. W. H. Russell, was invited to preach at the Baptist Church, at which place a number of Methodists came, and after the service inquired if he could not preach regularly on the Sabbath, which he consented to do, and in three or four weeks a society was formed and a Sabbath School and church organized. Like the Apostle Paul, who preached in his own hired house, so Mr. Russell hired a house, furnished it with seats and preached in it until it became too small. Then the small but growing congregation removed to "Union Hall," which was fitted for service, and on March 3d, 1880, a society, known as the Rutherford M. E. Church was organized, with 20 members and 30 Sunday School children. The next year an attempt was made to erect a new chapel. A lot on Ames Avenue was donated by Mrs. Mary E. Ames, of New York, a small building

was erected, and there Methodism found its first public home. So many have been its vicissitudes from that time until the present that a detailed history cannot well be given.

No one can record the noble self-sacrifice, patient toil and heroic endurance of that little band of Christian workers who gave themselves to the work. Only God can know and reward them.

With neither wealth nor social prestige, the frail movement seemed destined to failure. But God had chosen otherwise, and, led by His spirit, this faithful little band increased in numbers and power until Methodism became established. But misfortune sometimes falls upon us when we think the last difficulty to be overcome. The little church became unfit for service, and a change was necessary. The members secured the auditorium of the Union Club in which to hold services, which, though a pleasant room, was ill-adapted to religious worship. After some time the building now known as Ivison Hall was secured, and there, with steadily increasing difficulties, the few faithful ones held together until the way opened for the erection of a permanent and suitable house, in which they now worship. When we look over the past, with its almost insurmountable difficulties, and view now our present conditions, our faithful, liberal people, our comfortable church home, we devoutly exclaim, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," giving to Him all the glory, fully realizing that only He could have brought us from such an insignificant beginning, and with such limited resources at our command, to the position of strength and power we now enjoy.

"Sects he would not destroy, but sectarianism."—*Longfellow.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

REV. DANA M. WALCOTT.

In this brief note upon the history of the Congregational Church in Rutherford, we are reminded that history is his-story, and who but he can write it? In 1878 a little company of us were hungry for the life and righteousness of God and not of ourselves. Christ said, "I am the living bread that came down from heaven, of which if a man eat he shall never die, but shall have eternal life," and we wanted that "bread." The charter of a Congregational Church is, in the words of Christ, "Where two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them"—not to bless, as many add, but to be, and be known, whether in blame or blessing, as the Son of God. Paradoxical as it seems, the God we shun is the God we most know, namely, the God of judgment, and we sought not "additions," but God. We were not ambitious for organization, much less to rival others—in fact, it was more

God's want than ours that we should dare to face the "angry God" and there find he was the same as the pacified. We sought liberty to sing, with Faber:

"I never wandered from Thee, Lord,
But sinned before Thy face;
And now, as I look back, my sins
Seem all beset with grace."

Ours was a personal hunger for the knowledge of a personal God, and begotten of Himself. "For he that loveth is born of God and knoweth God," for "to know God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent, is eternal life." We assembled at Park Avenue and Franklin Place and held missions at Avondale, Lyndhurst and Woodridge. Then we met where we still are, at the pastor's residence, 132 Mountain Way, testifying, like the apostles, "of what God did with them." For twenty years the priceless wealth of His spirit has flooded us as He promised. We have known what it is to be angry at God for demanding of us our love or our death. We have known what it is to have been reconciled to God by the death of His son, and now as we are discovering what it is to be saved by His life through the words He speaks to us, which are spirit and life—and all who hunger for that "bread" are welcome.

"Being all fashioned of the self same dust
Let us be merciful as well as just."
—*Longfellow.*

THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHER.

REV. GEORGE H. BADGER.

THE Unitarian Society of Rutherford had its beginning in a parlor service held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Union Ave., October 3d, 1891, when twenty-two persons pledged themselves to the support of a liberal movement of religion in this community. Among these first members were Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Dannheim, and Miss Sara Fletcher. For six months thereafter, public services were held, first in the old Union Club House, on Chestnut Street, and then in a hall over the Engine House on Park Ave., preachers from New York and Brooklyn officiating. Early in theSpring of 1892 a branch of the Women's National Alliance was organized in connection with the society, Mrs. H. G. Bell being the first President, and to this organization the Church has been greatly indebted from the beginning for much of its success.

At the end of six months the young society felt itself strong enough to go

alone, and assume the responsibilities of a settled ministry, and the Rev. George H. Badger was called to be its first pastor. His ministry began July 1st, 1892, and very shortly after, the building of a Church was begun on a lot given to the society by Mr. H. G. Bell, located on Home Ave. This building was completed and dedicated as "The Church of Our Father," Thursday evening, Decembr 15th, with a most impressive service, in which the Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. John White Chadwick, Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright and other prominent Unitarian preachers took part. Early in the September before, a thriving Sunday School had been instituted, which has since been the most encouraging phase of the church work. A little later, a Church organization was effected, with this simple Covenant as its bond of union :

"Earnestly seeking for larger truth, and a higher attainment of personal character, we unite in this Covenaut of love and right endeavor, to the end that we may better worship God and serve our fellow-men."

The growth of the Unitarian Church has not been rapid in our midst, and the number of its supporters never very large. But it has enlisted in its work some of the most earnest and influential people of our town, and borne its part in all undertakings of charity and community-advance.

Mr. Edward J. Luce adds the following :

This Church organization is congregational in its polity and purely ecclesias tical in its functions ; all temporal matters being the concern of the Society, or civil organization, only.

On the 16th of September, Mr. Badger resigned his charge as pastor, to take up a similar work in Nantucket, Mass

Upon his departure from Rutherford, it was with sincere gratification that his society saw that his sterling character had been so justly appreciated without, as well as within, the limits of its membership. That many in Rutherford, outside of the Unitarian Society, will miss Mr. Badger's presence, is the finest and justest eulogium on his six years of conscientious service.

The present minister of the Society is the Rev. Williard Reed, pastor also of the Unitarian Society of Passaic.

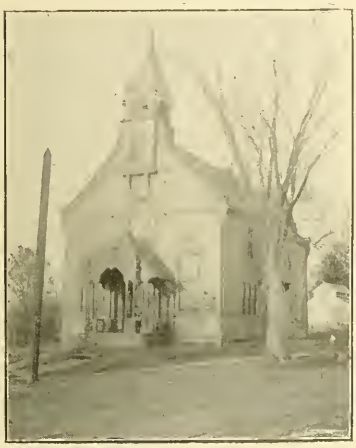
LYNDHURST PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

HENRY W. BAINTON.

THE Lyndhurst Presbyterian Chapel, situated at the corner of Park and Rutherford Avenues, was erected thirty years ago by the Rutherfurd Park Association. The lower story was designed for an academy and the upper for an Episcopal Church service. It is still locally called "The Academy." Rev. Mr. Lord was its first minister, who also had the oversight of the school.

Mr. Ogden succeeded to the rights of the R. P. A. in the building and it was used for political gatherings and general public meetings. In 1881 the Episcopal Sunday School was disbanded, and on May 20th, 1882, a Union Sunday School was organized, with Mr. William Harrington as Superintendent. After two years Mr. David B. Ivison bought the property in order to exclude purely secular gatherings from the edifice, and having spent $800 towards putting it in repair, he presented it to the community for chapel purposes, giving the oversight of the work into the hands of the Session of the First

Presbyterian Church of Rutherford, and for fourteen years past it has been conducted under the present auspices.



For a year Rev. D. M. Walcott freely and kindly supplied the pulpit; then followed a succession of students from Union Theological Seminary; Rev. J. G. Rodger organized a Lyndhurst Alliance. Rev. Daniel Fox was the first pastor in charge under the Presbyterian arrangement; in two years he was followed by Rev. James McNaughton, now a missionary in Syria. Rev. Robert W. King succeeded him for a time. He is now President of Henry Kendall College, I. T. Next Rev. Charles Park for a year. Then Rev. Wm. King, Rev. Wm. George, Rev. Mr. Miles, followed each other. The present minister in charge is Rev. H. W. Bainton, who has entered upon the third year of service. There are sixty-seven active members; the congregations average about one hundred and ten and the Sunday School nearly one hundred in actual attendance. The finances of the Chapel are cared for by a committee of seven. Mr. Avery Denison, President; Mr. R. L. Powell, Secretary; C. A. Folly, Treasurer; J. B. Fisher, Jesse P. Joralemon, Leonard Riker, Colin Campbell, form the present committee. A Ladies' Aid Society, a Christian Endeavor Society, a Sunday School, all combine to keep the work of the Chapel in good financial and spiritual condition.

EMMANUEL CHAPEL.

This pretty chapel, as photographed by Mr. B. G. Pratt, who lately moved to Rutherford and is deeply interested in its welfare, is the outcome of a little Sunday School started in September, 1893, in a vacant room of a store building on Union Avenue, near the brick schoolhouse. The idea of mission work being needed at the West End of the Borough was conceived by Messrs. George B. Hollister, George T. Hollister and Edwin M. Bulkley, who enlisted the services of Mr. J. N. Bookstaver. Over a score of children were corraled the first Sunday, and in five years the school has grown to over a hundred scholars. Among the teachers early engaged in the work were

Mrs. G. T. Hollister, Mrs. Castor, Mrs. Kuhneman, Miss Emma Kettell, Miss Clara Milcham, Harry Magee and J. N. Bookstaver, several of whom are still faithful to their trust. Mr. G. T. Hollister was the first Superintendent, Mr. Frank Stedman succeeding him, with Mr. Frank Beasley the present incumbent. The school moved to the West End Club House on Santiago Avenue two years later, and when that place became crowded a new building was talked of. It being at that time a union organization, it was found impossible to raise money enough from any denomination except the Presbyterians to erect a church building, members of this church having started the movement. So the Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D. D., the pastor, was asked to help the cause, which he cheerfully did, so the chapel became a branch of his church, and among his last official duties previous to his retiring from the ministry was to dedicate this place of worship last spring.

The edifice is nicely situated on the corner of Union and Belford Avenues, on a lot 100x138 feet, and the structure was designed so in future years it may be extended to Union Avenue. The lot was purchased of H. G. Bell, who contributed a nice sum toward its purchase. It has been paid for, and a small mortgage remains upon the property.

The Rev. Charles Ellis Smith, a student of Union Seminary in New York City, preaches every Sunday evening, and good congregations greet him. Mrs. Wm. Jesty, long the organist of the home church, presides over a good instrument and a choir. A Ladies' Aid Society, that necessary adjunct of church work, has already been organized, and the furniture, organ, etc., speak in silent praise of their activity and helpfulness.

Mrs. D. B. Ivison has been a great friend of this West End enterprise, and her goodness cannot be passed unnoticed.

" Perseverance, dear, my lord,
Keeps honor bright—to have done is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty nail
In monumental mockery."

—*Shakespeare.*

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

East Rutherford.

Better than all other things in East Rutherford is an excellent Sabbath School connected with a new Methodist Episcopal Church. The Sabbath School originated about seven years ago with several good people including Messrs. Ver Nooy, Pembleton, Axford, Terhune, and among the ladies we find Mrs. Axford, Mrs. Schoonmaker, Misses Rita and Phebe Randolph, Mrs. D. Harris, Mrs. Terhune and others. The school now numbers over 225 with a corps of 25 teachers. Until the completion of the Church the Sabbath School met in the Public School building. About three years ago those of the

Methodist persuasion among us bought a fine plot of ground on Main Street, and last fall commenced the erection of a church. It was completed and dedicated last March, and the Rev. Mr. F. J. Hubach was installed as Pastor. For the erection of this beautiful church we are indebted primarily to the ladies of this congregation notably Mrs. Garnier, Mrs. Axford, Mrs. D. Harris, Mrs. Schoonmaker and the sisters Rita and Phebe Randolph, who exerted themselves by giving entertainments, socials, sales, etc., etc., in order to raise sufficient money to buy the ground and erect this church.

" Warm baths, good food, soft sleep and generous wine—
These are the rights of age and should be thine."
—*Virgil.*

THE UNION CLUB.

M. W. HAWES.

THE Union Club of Rutherford was organized March 1st, 1892, when the following officers were elected:

Charles Burrows, President; E. J. Turner, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; C. Dannheim, Recording Secretary; R. B. Beaumont, Corresponding Secretary. The first Board of Governors consisted of H. H. Copeland, T. W. Alyea, W. H. Smith, M. W. Hawes, G. V. Sloat and A. L. Watson. The Union Club was the successor of the Rutherford Field Club, which owned the building on the corner of Franklin Place and Chestnut Street, and which was organized by the combination of the Rutherford Wheelmen and the Rutherford Chess Club. The Union Club in 1892 had a membership of fifty-nine, which has increased to one hundred and seventy. The object of the Club is the social enjoyment of the members, which is supplied by committees appointed by the President each year, who arrange stage entertainments, billiard, pool and bowling tournaments, informal dances, receptions, card parties, &c. The charter of the Club prohibits the sale or use of intoxicating liquors in the club house, and by the rules and regulations of the club no gambling is allowed. These features make it a desirable resort for all the members and a place where their wives and parents can find no objection to their attendance. Friday evening of each week is set aside as ladies' night, on which night there is always a bowling match, dance, card party or a stage entertainment. The present officers of the Club are: Henry Prentiss, President; H. N. Bullington, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Treasurer; J. E. Spaulding, Recording Secrerary; J. K. Watson, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Governors: W. Williams, M. W. Hawes, C. A. Goodspeed, G. T. Hollister, A. D. Wheelock, J. Zahn.

"We do pray for Mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all
To render the deeds of mercy."

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

BY HENRY JAY RONALDS.

This great secret order was born of a high and noble purpose to fulfill an important place in the history of fraternal benefit societies. It was in November, 1877, that the Royal Arcanum was incorporated with nine (9) members and on August 30th, 1898, it had 195,256 members.

One of its objects is to provide the financial protection of a life insurance corporation without unnecessary accumlation of capital. How well it has accomplished this mission may be comprehended when it is stated that during these twenty-two years there have been paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members the total aggregate sum of $47,462,036.38

For a full-rate membership it provides a death benefit of $3,000, for half-rate membership it provides a death benefit of $1,500.

Its membership ramifies the entire North American Continent, excluding only such districts as are known to be unhealthy or subject to epidemics.

It is primarily a business organization of the co-operative class, but it happily unites its secondary but very potential feature, the fraternal. Under this head it provides the social enjoyments and advantages of a Grand Fraternity.

Rutherford Council. No. 1229. is a branch of this great fraternity. It was organized on January 17th, 1890, with the following constituent members, W. A. Tomkins, Dr. S. E. Armstrong, A. A. Clark, Wm. Fleming, S. N. Higbie, J. W. Burgess, J. L. Chapman, J. C. Hastie, E. H. A. Habbert, G. N. Janes, E. R. F. Saunders, C. E. Tolhurst, W. G. Williams, C. H. Warner, A. O. Jackson, F. H. Miller, L. T. Savage, J. H. Van Harding, W. W. Ward, Jr.

To-day there are one hundred and ninety-six members, and as there is a severe physical test given each member before he can join, it is not overstating a fact when we say that our membership comprises some of the best men of Rutherford. That they are the leaders in all things that go to make up the best interests of Rutherford proves that they are also of the hightest mental, moral and social standing.

We have given some figures to show that we can calculate our benefactions mathematically to some extent, but there are other results which cannot be so surely computed, and yet no one who looks carfeully into the years of growth and development of the Royal Arcanum will dispute the fact that its influence in Rutherford has been large in moulding opinion, maintaining its high moral tone and and substantially aiding its material prosperity.

The musical, dramatic and minstrel entertainments of the Royal Arcanum have often been marked features amongst the entertainments given in the Borough.

The Royal Arcanum stands for the protection of its members and provides material assistance to the bereaved widow and orphan, but the members of the Royal Arcanum do not live within the shadow of the thought of death, but on the contrary are jolly and progressive, and while paying from $25.00 and upwards according to age annually into the general treasury for death

benefit, they secure for themselves all the advantages of a social club and fraternal society combined. In other words we do not have to die to win.

It is not a religious organization and yet in the practice of those cardinal principles Virtue, Mercy and Charity, are seen a rich fruition of that seed of pure and undefiled Gospel which was sown in the world by Him who was the Great Teacher, namely, to assist the fatherless and the widow.

"Drede God, do law, love trouth and worthinesse."—*Chaucer.*

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

JOHN PATRICK.

THE great American Order of Knights of Pythias was introduced in Rutherford on September 16, 1893, by the organization of Rutherford Lodge, No. 150. Among the names of those found on the charter of this lodge are A. H. Brinkerhoff, J. C. Sares, Dr. J. J. Ketchum, H. R. Harden, S. T. Davy, W. H. Smith, G. Y. Renshaw and John Patrick. An active interest in the work of the lodge has been taken by nearly all the charter members, so that at the present time the roster of the lodge contains the names of considerably over one hundred members, and all are men of good social standing, as well as being fitted physically and morally for membership in the lodge. In carrying out the principles of Pythianism in this community it is pleasing to know that without ostentation this lodge has so performed its duty in the particular manner prescribed according to its rules as to commend the organization to the right thinking people of our Borough, and this work is of such a character as must and does commend itself to all Christian people, being work of the highest and noblest Christian character without the least semblance of sectarianism—a work that makes men better Christians, better citizens and better Americans. The social feature of the Knights of Pythias is carefully fostered, and to that feature is due very largely the well attended and interesting weekly meetings of the lodge. The endowment or life insurance plan in this order is a well-considered and admirably conducted business. Members may insure in amounts from $500 to $3,000, with rates according to age. Payments monthly, and only one payment per month, or twelve per year, required under any circumstances. This is made possible by a reserve fund being on hand of half a million dollars, which is so invested as to be absolutely safe, draws good interest, and can be called upon to any amount required in an emergency. Confidence is shown in this by the one fact that about thirty thousand dollars of this insurance is being carried by members of the Rutherford Lodge. It is pleasant to have in our town an organization founded on the noblest Christian principles, its members living up to and carrying out those principles in their daily life, and all having a feeling of pride in that they are members of a lodge that is financially sound and whose members are interested and active in the work of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence.

"He is to be called evil that is good only for his own sake."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

RUTHERFORD LODGE No. 240, I. O. O. F., NEW JERSEY.

BY OTTO RONALD BENNETT.

THE aims and attainments of this grand order are of such far-reaching scope that mere words are futile to convey to the mind, in this space, any adequate idea of the amount of work done.

Self must be sacrificed in the presence of the manifold demands upon the brethren. Hence we early find incorporated into the primary statutes a system of weekly dues and systematic relief; the obligatory payment of weekly dues, and benefits to the sick; funeral benefits, assuring the decent sepulture of the brother's body; optional benefits, that the "great command" should always be within the scope of the order's known duty: "Visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan."

This special characteristic of the practice of Friendship, promoted by Love, and upheld by Truth, inheres solely in Odd Fellowship.

Whatever others may do, the order's mission is to enable brethren to assist each other, by mutual counsels and united financial efforts, in the multiplied struggles and trials common to human existence.

The birth of Odd Fellowship in this country took place on the 26th of April, 1819, but it was not until August 3d, 1833, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was instituted, while Rutherford Lodge No. 240 dates its existence from the 17th of October, 1893.

In 1891-2 certain residents of this borough, members of the order but away from home lodges, conceived the idea of forming a subordinate lodge here to which they might attach themselves, thus securing the benefits of a lodge home, so dear to every member of the order.

The following seventeen members of the lodge were the main ones instrumental in the organization of the order in this town:

James Leyland,
Charles T. Johnson,
William J. Slingerland,
George K. Thomas,
Julius Jaeger,
Horatio N. Fish,
David R. MacNeil,
John J. Dupuy,
C. Henry Kotzenberg,
William Henkelman,
George Ruckstuhl,
James H. Smith,
Rensselaer Furman,
William W. Butler,
Joseph W. Beebe,
William Gibson,
Frank Spitz.

Forty-five members were taken in at the night of institution, making a total of 62 members to start with.

While the growth of the order here has been slow, it has been sure, the present membership being about 85.

The lodge is sustained by the payment by each member of $8.00 per year dues, the member receiving in case of sickness the sum of $5.00 per week, and in case of death his beneficiary is entitled to $100.00 funeral benefits, and in case of the death of a member's wife he receives $50.00.

The order in this State has increased from 51 members in 1833 to about 30,000 in 1897, while the membership in the country at the present time is nearly 700,000.

The amount expended for relief of distressed brothers in this State for 1897

amounted to nearly $150,000, all of which is paid from the various lodge funds and is felt by no member, while the amount that has been paid by the order at large in the past seventy-eight years amounts to more than sixty millions of dollars, which sum has always been paid at times when most needed, and at a moment's notice, so to speak.

While it is true that the order has passed through some very trying periods in its existence, still, as a tree shaken by the wind sinks its roots deeper into the soil, so does ihs order grow in strength and in beauty until we find it to-day the most successful and prosperous of any like order in the world.

MASONIC.

J. H. VREELAND.

On December 9th, 1881, Boiling Springs Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted, and on February 27th following the Lodge was officially organized, with the following charter members: Jacob H. Vreeland, Worshipful Master; Kenneth K. King, Senior Warden; Eugene A. Sloat, Junior Warden; William Earle, Secretary; Abram B. McKeon, Treasurer, and the following members: Andrew McClaury, David B. Burtis, John Casson, Louis Kruger, Addison Ely, Peter Dammers. The lodge was instituted in old Union Hall, on Ames Avenue, and after holding their meetings there a few times the rooms were not deemed suitable and new quarters were found on the top floor of the Van Winkle Building, Depot Square. These rooms were nicely furnished with Masonic paraphernalia, and there, on February 27th, 1882, the Lodge was duly organized. William Hardacre, Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, with his Grand Officers, being in attendance, installed the officers as above.

The Lodge rapidly grew in numbers, drawing into its membership a large portion of the solid men of the town.

Owing to its increased membership the Lodge in 1894 found itself cramped for room, and on the completion of the Bellchamber Building on Park Avenue, leased the magnificent suite of lodge rooms in this building, and occupy them at the present time.

Total number of members since organization of Lodge, 129; deaths and demits since organization of Lodge, 35; present membership, 94.

The question may be asked, What is Masonry? A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be an atheist nor an irreligious libertine.

"Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land?"—*Tennyson.*

GERSHOM MOTT POST, G. A. R.

P. H. JOHNSON.

The Post bearing this name was instituted April 30th, 1891, with twenty-four members, M. W. Hawes being its first Commander, which office he held for two years. Then came Robert Leeds, who held the office for three years, the members recognizing the fact that it was due solely to his indefat-

iguable labors that the Post was instituted. Under his command the Post flourished and added to its membership until it reached the number of fifty-four. Horatio N. Fish then succeeded to the command, holding the office for one year, and then came John Amery, who died in command. Clifford K. Reece was then elected to serve for the unexpired term, and at the last election was again elected Commander. Through harmony and wise leadership the Post has accumulated quite a fund for the relief of sick or disabled soldiers or sailors or their wives or orphans.

The Post has its headquarters at Firemen's Hall, Ames Avenue, and meets on the second Monday in each month. During the Spanish-American war the Post was aroused to unusual patriotic fervor, and was not only foremost in giving money to relieve the families of those who had gone to the front, but a number of the comrades sent their sons to brave death, that their country's honor might remain untarnished, and if necessary the Post stood ready to again defend the old flag. But, thanks to a kind Providence, He seemed to say, Hold! it is enough. The Post is ever and anon reminded that although a large number of comrades have been added to its membership, death has been stealing them away, and Chaplain Riley, Commander Amery and Comrades Clark, Ackerson, Prince and Seegur have already answered the last roll-call and bivouac in silence among the dead. These sad removals, besides removals from our vicinity, added to old age slowly but surely creeping on, constantly remind us that our mission will soon be fulfilled, but in the meantime we feel that no mistake was made when we pitched our tent in Rutherford, among friends who love and revere the same flag and who so nobly responded to every call made upon them by our Post. During the early years of the existence of the Post regular services were held at the cemetery on Memorial Day, and large numbers of our citizens responded to the spirit of the occasion, and the inspiration of the hour was contagious and enjoyed by all, and the memory of our heroic dead seemed alive in every heart. But alas! the services on last Decoration Day, although held in a hall dedicated to patriotism, were attended by but little more than a corporal's guard, notwithstanding but one short month before that same hall had resounded to the tramp of a younger generation, clad in the panoply of war, on their way to the front, rising to the full dignity of manhood and of American citizenship. By all that we are in this life, and all we hope to be in the life to come, by all that is unselfish and pure and good, by all that is right and just and true, and by all that is noble and patriotic and holy, let us keep sacred the memory of our heroic dead, and our example will not be lost upon the rising generation, and God will bless a grateful people.

"Thy hand hath made our nation free.
To die for her is serving Thee."

COMPANY L, SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. N. J.

ROBERT A. BRUNNER.

COMPANY L, of Rutherford, after fighting to be recognized as a military organization for nearly one year, was mustered into the State service and became known as Co. L, 2d Regt., N. G., on the 22d of June, 1893. The original officers of the company consisted of Capt. Addison Ely, Lieut. Wilkin Bookstaver and Lieut. J. J. Blake. Lieut. Bookstaver was the first man in

Rutherford who was responsible for the company's organization. He was ably assisted by Robt. A. Brunner, but not until Capt. Ely came into the field were they successful in being mustered into State service. Lieut. Bookstaver resigned in December, 1896, and Sergt. Robt. A. Brunner was elected Second Lieutenant of the Company. The company, although an infant in the regiment, proved to be a lively one, and carried away many of the laurels. The first year at rifle practice they were sixth on the list, while last year they were second best out of the entire State Guard of 56 companies. In April of 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, Company L was one of the foremost companies to volunteer. This time Company L responded with a larger number of original National Guard members than any other company in the regiment. The company was ordered to Sea Girt on May 2, and on the 14th Capt. Addison Ely, Lieut. J. J. Blake and Lieut. Robt. A. Brunner, together with the members of Company L, were sworn in the U. S. army as volunteers to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. They remained at Sea Girt until June 2, when the regiment was ordered to Chickamauga, but the order was changed and instead they were sent to Jacksonville, Fla., where they were attached to the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 2d N. J., 2d Ills. and the 1st N. C., designated as Co. L., 2d N. J. Vol., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps. The writer can testify from experience that during the entire campaign not a better disciplined company could the regiment brag of than Company L. Most of the time the company was on provost guard duty, and was highly commended for its faithfulness in the discharge of its duty. While at Jacksonville four men in the company were called on to give up their lives to their country by disease. Private Jacob Kotzenburgh was the first death in the company and the first in the regiment. Soon after Corp. Roe, Corp. Cohn, Private Newman followed. Three weeks later, while at Pablo Beach, the fifth death in the company was recorded by the accidental drowning of Private Peter Reddy. From Pablo Beach the regiment was ordered home to be mustered out, which took place on the 9th day of November, 1898. Rutherford has every reason to feel proud of its company, and may the time not be far off when some suitable monument will be erected to the memory of the five brave men who gave their lives for their country from the company which started from Rutherford on May 2, 1898.

It is well to die if there be gods, and it is sad to live, if there be none.
—*Marcus Aurelius.*

NAMES.

J. W. BOOKSTAVER.

RUTHERFORD takes its name from a Mr. Rutherfurd who lived at the lower end of the then Union township.

It was formerly called Boiling Springs. Several speculators formed land companies here in different sections, about the year 1870 and then the place was first called Rutherfurd Park. In 1875 when I had the Bergen County *Herald*, I advocated the abandonment of the word "Park" as inappropriate to a future city. There was quite a contest over it—the Mount Rutherfurd Company com-

promising and acceeding to the abbreviation if we would spell Rutherford with an *o* instead of a *u* as the founder used it. The Post Office was the first to drop the "Park."

The Erie station held on to Rutherfurd Park for some time afterward but eventually gave way to the postal abbreviation and spelling.

One is struck by the mixture of Spanish, English and Dutch presented in the nomenclature of our streets, and the way in which they were named explains it all.

Among the Land Companies were the "Mount Rutherfurd Park Land Company," the "Rutherfurd Park Association," and the "Rutherfurd Heights Association." It was a booming time at the start, and each company sought high-sounding titles when their streets or avenues were located. Afterward when new streets were named, it became the province of the Union Township Committee to give the titles, the same as the Borough government does now. Union Avenue, Meadow Road and River Road were fixtures of old Boiling Springs—the main thoroughfares to adjacent towns and cities. Of course there was a Park Avenue of necessity, and this led down away below the Academy—now Lyndhurst Chapel—to Rutherford's first hotel, which was a summering place for New Yorkers, but was soon burned down. Mt. Rutherford, where Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Blackwood live, led to the names of "Mountain Way," "Alpine Span," "Highland Cross," etc. etc. There was a little sheet of water called "Sylvan Lake" at the foot of Orient Way, and of course "Glen Road" would encircle that naturally, and "Sylvan Street" would lead up to and beyond the mountain. The late Daniel Van Winkle besides being a very prominent man and a large landed proprietor here was greatly interested in the Mt. Rutherfurd Company, and there is a street named for him. In another company was a Mr. Ames, a large capitalist, and so we have Ames Avenue; and Chestnut Street, originally lined by such trees as you see by the old Presbyterian Church—now "The Ivison Building"—derived its name from them. Mr. H. G. Bell of the Rutherfurd Heights Association, named "Home Avenue," having bought a strip of land of Mr. Kip and lined it with homes. To the westward the latter association holds most of its property, originally purchased of a Mr. Barclay by George E. Woodward, of whom I bought and who, after getting rich from his land sales and moving to Paris, sold the balance on his hands to Mr. Bell's company. A Spaniard named Rita Castellanos bought the first plot corner of Union and Carmita Avenues, and he is accountable for all the Spanish there is in Carmita, Francisco and Santiago Avenues.

Mr. Woodward has a memorial street also. The late Mr. Donaldson of Donaldson Avenue was a member of this company. The old spring in the field below my house would naturally lead to Springfield Avenue. Mr. Tomkins who was a large landowner years agone and who gave the ground for the Protestant Episcopal Church, possibly evolved "Wood" and Maple Streets, Mortimer and Montross Avenues. Mr. Rutherfurd thought he would please some of his summer visitors by adopting some of the old Knickerbocker city names such as Stuyvesant, Pierrepont and Gouverneur avenues. Belford Avenue reminds us of Mr. Bell, and Cooper Place of ex-Mayor Cooper, who once owned all the surrounding land.

A FEW INTERESTING PLACES NEAR RUTHERFORD.

T. N. GLOVER.

At Kingsland: the old Kingsland Manor House built in 1729. At New Durham, Frenchman's Garden from which Lombardy Poplars were introduced into this country. Hackensack: Washington's Headquarters. The old Dutch tiles are still in place and probably one hundred and fifty years old, perhaps older. Graves of several Revolutionary heroes. Home of Peter Wilson, one of the greatest American scholars of Colonial days, contains many specimens of old Dutch architecture. Passaic: old Van Wagenen House, built during the Revolution. Remains of bridge opposite cut down by Washington to delay the pursuit of the British. Old graveyard containing many old graves with curious inscriptions on tombstones. Bellville has several very old houses; Bellville quarries contain many curious fossils. At Arlington along railroad track, in cut, is a fine specimen of a rock slip, known to geologists as a fault.

RUTHERFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN H. HINGLE.

The history of the Fire Department as it exists to-day, marking the growth of Rutherford at least for twenty-two years past, may be stated as follows:

Union Truck and Bucket Co. was organized in June, 1876, and, as the name implies, fires were extinguished by water conveyed from wells and cisterns in buckets, the firemen and citizens forming a bucket brigade, passing them along to the burning building, and the water thrown on the fire or adjacent buildings which might be in danger. This method of extinguishing fires seemed to meet all the requirements of Rutherford at this time. In March, 1886, Engine Company No. 2 was organized. The formation of this company placed a pumping engine and hose at the service of the town, and thereby dispensing for the time with the old method of bucket service and enabling the firemen to do more

efficient service by means of the engine and hose, although still dependent on wells and cisterns for water supply, and it might be stated that the ditch running under the old Erie Depot frequently furnished an ample supply of water for several fires which occurred in this vicinity.

In September, 1890, Engine Company No. 3 was organized in the section of Rutherford termed the "West End," *i. e.*, west of Montross Avenue, that section having become extensively settled and built up with residences, and the location of the other companies being quite a distance away, the necessity of an apparatus in this section for immediate use became very apparent, notwithstanding the other companies responded promptly to every alarm. No. 3 was equipped with a chemical engine, which was furnished with material for immediate use, and not dependent entirely on a water supply.

The value of the introduction of Hackensack water in the town, through the placing of a few hydrants in the business portion, soon demonstrated the great advantage of such a supply of water for fire purposes, while an electric system of fire signals was established to ring an alarm from the nearest location of a fire, denoted by numbers sounded on the bell located on Park Avenue.

It having been found that few of the members of the existing companies were in town during the day, there appeared to be a necessity for a company composed of men engaged in business in Rutherford, and in September, 1896, Hose Company No. 4 was organized and equipped with a modern wagon style of hose cart, to be drawn either by hand or horses, and No. 1 has been supplied with a new truck, also drawn by horses, and longer ladders and increased appliances for fire purposes.

It must be apparent from the foregoing that Rutherford is fully alive to the importance of ample protection from fire, and with the efficient services of its volunteer firemen and the equipments and apparatus for their use no serious conflagration need be feared in our community.

"Paradise is a place where parents shall be always young and children always little."—*Victor Hugo.*

GEOGRAPHY.

The Borough of Rutherford is situated in the most southerly part of Bergen County, and is bounded by the Erie Railroad on the north, Union Township on the south, by the Hackensack River a very short stretch on the east and by the Passaic River on the west. Its area is something less than two square miles, of which about three-quarters consists of upland, somewhat rolling in surface, and the elevation of which is one hundred and twenty-five feet above tide. The remaining quarter consists of salt marshes, popularly known as "The Meadows."

Population at the last census was five thousand. Public school children to the number of between eight and nine hundred, with twenty-four teachers, are accommodated in three large school buildings situated in different parts of the Borough. The business portion of Rutherford village stands very near the Erie Depot, and consists of a goodly number of shops and stores and business places of various kinds, from which most of the necessities of life may be

well supplied. The only marked deficiency is in the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages—which has never yet been authorized in the Borough of Rutherford. The churches and dwellings are scattered through the Borough at no great distance from the station. About a mile from the Erie Depot is Lyndhurst, the nearest station on the D., L. & W. R. R. Three miles on the Erie or by trolley takes one to the bright little city of Passaic. Five miles across country reaches the venerable old Dutch town of Hackensack, while seven miles in the opposite direction brings the traveller to the busy, thriving, driving city of Newark. All this and more may be done by bicycle or carriage over fifteen miles of finely macadamized roads which are stretched not only through the length and breadth of the Borough but in many cases extend far beyond it. One hour to the east by trolley and half the time by the Erie Railroad lands one safely in New York City, and seven miles from Rutherford in the opposite direction, either by the D., L. & W., the Erie, or by trolley, finds us in the growthy, bustling, self-assertive, somewhat odorous city of Paterson, great in its dimensions and manufactures if in nothing else. Twelve miles of water mains, carrying an abundance of pure water to every house, take the place of the troublesome cisterns which a few years ago were the only source from which pure water could be obtained, and numberless lines and burners of gas and electricity at first eclipsed and since have nearly banished the once so popular kerosene. All the old inconveniences of life that tried the souls of men and women are done away with. We pride and plume ourselves on our superior manner of life and our finer culture, of which it is both cause and result, but are we better or happier or wiser than the forefathers and foremothers who lived so straitly, enduring what to us would be such hardships and privations, and yet accomplishing such noble work? Who shall tell?

"Be not merely good, be good for something."—*Thoreau.*

THE WOMAN'S READING CLUB.

CHARLOTTE COOPER.

THE Woman's Club is usually looked upon as a modern invention, but ages ago, in prehistoric times, there was a certain woman who said to her neighbor "come let us work together and help each other," and then and there the value of association was recognized, and the first woman's club was formed.

The spirit of helpfulness is an essentially womanly characteristic, and it was such a spirit which suggested to Mrs. Margaret G. Riggs the idea of asking a score of ladies to associate themselves together for mutual improvement.

The call was cordially responded to, and early in 1889 twenty-two members were enrolled. Mrs. Riggs was chosen president, to which office she was twice re-elected. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Castor, Mrs. Quade, Mrs. Crear, Mrs. A. W. Van Winkle and Mrs. H. G. Bell, who has just entered upon the duties of that office.

The meetings of the Club were held at Mrs. Riggs' house for several months and were most interesting. Many applications were made for membership, and there was a difference of opinion as to the advisability of limiting the number

of members, but the broader philanthrophy prevailed, and the organization welcomed all comers in sympathy with its object. The rapidly increasing membership rendered a larger room necessary and the Field Club kindly offered the use of its parlors. The hospitality was accepted, and the meetings were held in the house at the corner of Chestnut Street and Franklyn Place until the Field Club changed in name to the Union Club, built the club house on Park Avenue, in the furnishing and decorating of which the women of the Reading Club took an active interest. In the ladies' parlors of the new house the meetings continued to be held until the Winter of '96, when the hall of the Library Building became the place of meeting. In some respects the room is not altogether suitable, and the members look forward to the time when they shall have a home of their own arranged to meet their various requirements. In the meantime they hasten that day by investing a part of each year's income in a building and loan association. They have also a choice collection of two hundred volumes and a book-case towards furnishing the home that is to be.

When the membership reached well into the second hundred the problem of how to arrange a program which should suit everybody became a serious one. The few who wanted simply to be amused were referred to the first article of the Constitution where they would learn that this was not an amusement club, but there remained a considerable and legitimate variety of tastes and necessities to be consulted, and the solution of this difficulty was found in section work. The only limit to the efficacy of this plan is the limit of earnest desire on the part of the members. A section may consist of any number of persons. Any one who desires to investigate or follow any line of thought, work or study may lay her plan before the club, and if she finds no one to join her in the course she will at least find inspiration in making periodical reports of her progress, which is an essential part of the section plan.

In the Autumn of '97 the value of the study of household Economics was mentioned, and some interest was expressed but nothing was done until the following January, when an original paper on Nutrition was read before the club. The paper had to be considerably cut for lack of time but enough was said on the physical, mental and spiritual effect of food to arouse considerable interest and at the close of the meeting the Household Economic Section was organized, with Mrs. Hobrum as Chairman, and Mrs. William H. Smith as Secretary. The meetings have been held regularly on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, and it is a most enthusiastic and wideawake section. The season just opened is marked by the formation of an Educational Section to be presided over by Mrs. W. H. Wyatt, who has arranged a most interesting program on child study, method and theories of education, physical surroundings, etc., etc. It is to be hoped that this important subject will receive the attention it deserves.

Such is in brief the history of the Club. One question remains to be asked and answered—What has the Woman's Reading Club done for Rutherford to justify its existence, or, in other words, is it a success? This much may be claimed for it—it has given the thoughtless something to think about, the gossips something to talk about, and encouraged the studious. The busy woman absorbed in cares it has taken for a brief space out into the fresh air, changed the whole current of her thought and feeling, which of itself is immensely refreshing and valuable, revived in her the power to help and the capacity to

be helped ; and if I yet doubt whether the club is a success, when, at the close of a meeting, I hear a woman say, "Now I am going home to my children refreshed in spirit, with more patience, a nobler idea and a higher appreciation of my privileges as a wife and mother," for me the question is answered, and I am glad that I am a clubwoman.

RUTHERFORD MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

C. E. TOLHURST.

This Association was organized May 12, 1876. There were forty charter members. The first directors elected were S. C. Harris, H. V. Gilbert, Chas. Myers, F. W. Tomkins, Thomas Love, J. R. Collerd, John Kelley, Charles Spiegel, E. J. Love. The first officers chosen were : President, Charles Meyers ; Treasurer, Alfred Oakley ; Secretary, W. A. Tomkins ; Solicitor, Luther Shafer.

The net capital at the end of the first year was $4,137.82 ; at the end of the second year, $7,296.91; at the end of the 22d year, $224,031.03.

Of the forty charter members of the Building and Loan Association there are many whose places are vacant to-day—some by change of residence, others by death. Could those men look upon the present association it would be with a feeling of pride to know that the child they taught to walk had become a full-grown man and had accomplished an untold amount of good for the community in which we live. Very few places of the age of Rutherford can produce an institution of savings that has grown as rapidly as this. The monthly receipts of the present time far exceed the total capital of the first year. Why has it grown? Because it was founded on business principles, and has always been just and equitable in all its dealings. It treats all stockholders alike, and the man or child with one dollar invested is regarded in the same light as the man who has hundreds of dollars. As a savings bank it has great advantages, and the officers could instance hundreds of cases where these small savings have been of inestimable value to our citizens.

Then, again, members have obtained homes for themselves who otherwise would be living in rented houses, and in that way the Association is the means not only of benefitting individuals, but of improving the condition of the whole town, by fostering the principles of thrift and economy among our residents.

The present officers are : President, Wm. A. Preston ; Treasurer, J. W. Burgess ; Secretary, C. E. Tolhurst ; Solicitor, Luther Shafer.

LETTER FROM FRANK STOCKTON.

August 22, 1898.

Mrs. Margaret G. Riggs :

Dear Madam—In answer to your letter I will say that Mrs. Stockton and I retain very pleasant recollections of Grace Church and of Rutherford. As you remark, that village was the scene of some of the incidents in "Rudder Grange," and a few of the characters of the book made themselves known to me there. For

instance, the girl who served as the model for Pomona lived with us there, and in many ways she was a good deal like the girl in the book. The Swedish servant who planted ham bones in the garden was also a real character.

For my own convenience I put the old canal boat, which had been converted into a house, in the Passaic River, although I found its prototype on the Harlem River.

There are very few *exact* connections between Rutherford and its people and the scenes and characters of my story, but I received a great many impressions from the surroundings of my pleasant home there, which were used with advantage in the construction of my book.

I am sorry I cannot say anything more interesting in regard to this phase of my residence in Rutherford, but as I seldom use real personages or actual places as models for my characters and scenes, the information I can give on this point is necessarily meagre.

With the best wishes for the success of you and your friends in your good work, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

"Come, and take choice of all my library and so beguile thy sorrow."—
Tit. And., IV., I.

THE STORY OF THE LIBRARY.

CHARLOTTE COOPER.

THE necessity for a public library in Rutherford was felt and talked about a long time before any definite action towards organization was taken. Mr. S. H. Rhodes conducted a concert, and the net result of one hundred and ten dollars was deposited for the purpose of a library, but nothing more was done until January 16, 1893, when Mrs. Henry G. Bell opened the subject in the Woman's Reading Club. It was considered eminently fitting that a library should emanate from such a source and the president Mrs. F. S. Gnade appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of the scheme. The committee called a meeting for February 16, 1893, of persons most likely to be interested and there was a good attendance, Mr. Joseph P. Cooper in the chair. The matter was discussed and the time was considered favorable for active measures. A committee was appointed to learn what the State law was concerning libraries, and to draw up a constitution and by-laws in accordance with it.

On March 10, 1893, the Rutherford Free Library Association was organized and the constitution and by-laws as reported by the committee were adopted March 24th. Mr. J. P. Cooper, by virtue

of his office as Mayor of the Borough, was the first president; all the other officers are elected by the members of the association.

On April 17th a public meeting was held, many enthusiastic speeches were made and about six hundred dollars was subscribed, When the committee from the Woman's Reading Club reported the success of their efforts it was proposed that each member contribute a book, her own favorite if possible, the whole to go to the library as a gift from the club. Nearly 400 books were contributed in this way.

Among those first interested in the library was Rev. Geo. H. Badger, who had had some experience in similar libraries in Massachusetts, and he undertook the work of arranging the details of shelving, cataloguing, etc., etc., and devoted much valuable time to it. A large number of books were given, some were bought, a room was hired in the Shafer building and furnished, and Miss Annie T. Cooper who had just finished a course of study in the work was engaged as librarian. May 5th, 1894, all was in readiness, and the library was opened with about 1100 volumes on the shelves. The library was at first opened only on Saturday afternoons and evenings but it was soon found that the demand for books was such that the borrowers could not be accommodated and Monday afternoons were added to the hours of opening. The increasing demand for service has been such that the library is now open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from two to six and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.

Books have been added from time to time both by purchase and gift until it has now nearly 2500 volumes well distributed among the various classes of literature.

In September, 1896, Mr. David B Ivison presented to the library association the stone building on the corner of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street formerly occupied by the Presbyterian Church and the library was installed there on November 25th. The situation is an ideal one for the purpose, and when the finances of the Association justify the refitting and opening of the upper part of the building, Rutherford may be justly proud of it. The enlarged quarters rendered a reference and reading room possible and they are now supplied with over fifty volumes of enclycopædias, dictionaries, etc., and the principal current periodicals. Over a thousand persons have taken borrowers' cards and as many as 175 books have been given out in one day.

The question is sometimes asked as to how the library is supported. The law under which it is incorporated requires that its use

be absolutely free of charge to the inhabitants of the Borough, so that there is no income from that source. It has then to depend upon Borough appropriation, fees from members of the association and gifts. The appropriation from the Borough has been $250 annually, a sum totally inadequate to the current expense. Membership in the association means the privilege of a voice in the election of officers and eligibility for office. The fees are one dollar annually or twenty-five dollars for life membership. Only fifty dollars was received from this source last year and that is not as it should be. More interest ought to be manifested in this way.

The use of the Hall by the Woman's Reading Club and others has up to the present time more than paid the expense of sustaining it, and has helped to bear the general expense. The generous gifts of money and books from the good friends of the institution have enabled it to increase its efficiency and usefulness, but the time has arrived for the general public to manifest its appreciation both by a larger appropriation and *greatly* increased membership.

Institutions of this kind cannot stand still, they must either maintain a healthy growth or fall into desuetude.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you from your crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."
—*Tennyson.*

A WORD ABOUT THE WILD FLOWERS.

CHARLOTTE COOPER.

"A FRESH footpath, a fresh flower, a fresh delight"—these words of Jeffries always bring to mind most vividly a vision of the early days of Rutherford, when rural charm had not yet retreated before the march of village improvements. My first impression of the place was received on an early spring morning, when the beauty of reviving Nature was at its height. We approached by way of the River Road from Newark, and it seemed to us one of the loveliest spots on earth, and for me the impression of that spring morning has never quite faded, though man has done what he could to bring the place to a dead level of mediocrity by cutting down hills, filling valleys, destroying trees which were the growth of generations, and with the hard angled curbstone, has driven out the flower-bordered foot path. The violet, anemone and spring beauty may still be found in profusion, but we must go further afield for them, while the dainty hepatica, born to the purple, has gathered up her aristocratic skirts and left the dusty highway to those who like dust and highways, trolleys and barbed fences. The modest columbine, which, though

usually found on rocky heights, deigned to grace our tangles, has gone hand in hand with the hepatica, while the stately and brilliant cardinalis pined for the shade of friendly trees departed, and at length faded away. There were ferns, too, which are now wanting, driven hence by the juggernaut of civilization. But notwithstanding all this destruction there is yet much left to be enjoyed. There are still within the borough limits patches of woodland where one may spend a day delightfully. What shall we desire better than the fragrant bloom of the Pinxter flower, the graceful green feathers of the spleenwort, the delicate spheres of the wild sarsaparilla, the funny little spidery blossoms of the Indian cucumber root, the strange yellow thread of the lazy dodder, the fairylike spires of the ladies' tresses, the velvety twin blossoms of the partridge vine, the white bells of the pyrola and the golden ladies' eardrops. But time would not suffice if I were inclined (which I am not) to tell you all the secrets of the woods. On the meadows bloom for all comers the gay marshmallows, who hide their coarse foliage amid the waving swamp grasses. More modest and more beautiful is the wild rose which blooms beneath them. Most curious of all is the little carnivorous drosera, which has been nearly exterminated by the meadow fires. However, we may yet find there the buckbean, with its white, plush-like corolla, and the pitcher plant, with its odd leaf and odder blossom.

The flora of New Jersey is exceedingly rich and interesting, and especially that of Bergen County. How long it will be left us to enjoy we do not know, and it behooves us to make the most of our present privileges.

IN MEMORIAM.

"For all the saints who from their labors rest
Who Thee by faith before the world confessed
Thy name, O Jesus, be forever blest."

A few words are due the recently deceased gentleman, Mr. Floyd W. Tomkins.

Perhaps to no one man Rutherford in her early history owes so much as to him and to his estimable family. Mr. Tomkins was a man of great energy of character, liberal and public spirited, and he infused the same spirit into those about him. A spiritually minded Episcopalian, he, his two sons and his three daughters nobly filled their places both in the community and in the church.

Mrs. Tomkins—and some of Rutherford's old residents will remember the sad event of her death, just as her devoted husband had prepared a mansion for her home—was also a woman of great sweetness of character.

Mr. Tomkins was the life of the Mount Rutherfurd Company, and as a comparative stripling at the time, I remember how eagerly he

entered into every little enterprise that promised the good of the place. The Erie cars of a morning often witnessed the gathering together of the Mount Rutherfurd Company—Messrs. Tomkins, Ivison, Crane, Blakiston and others—discussing ways and means, and often in the city at lunch time, at Sweeny's Hotel, I have met him on the same errand. Mr. Tomkins was the donor of the acre of land on which the Episcopal Church now stands, and of the stone of which it was built. His later financial difficulties, involving others in trouble, may have made him enemies, but there are those that remember him to do him honor.—R. S.

HYMN FOR THE COMING NEW YEAR.

"Another year has told its fourfold tale
And still I'm here a wanderer in the vale—

Why am I spared to see another year!—
Why have I shared so many mercies here?

'Tis not my birth for I was born in sin,
'Tis not my worth for I've a heart unclean—

From God alone my mercies I receive
To Him alone I would forever live—

ALLELUIA—let all their voices raise—"
ALLELUIA—to God be all the praise.

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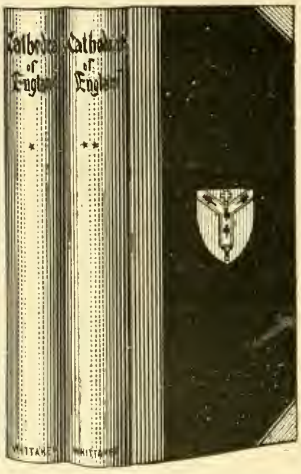

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